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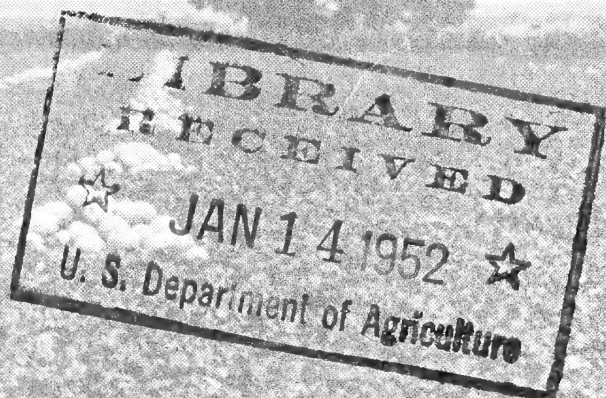
Rocky Ford is the Home of Cantaloupes.
The Seed is Grown Better Here.

1952

Burrell's Better Seeds

"As Good as Grown for You to Sow"

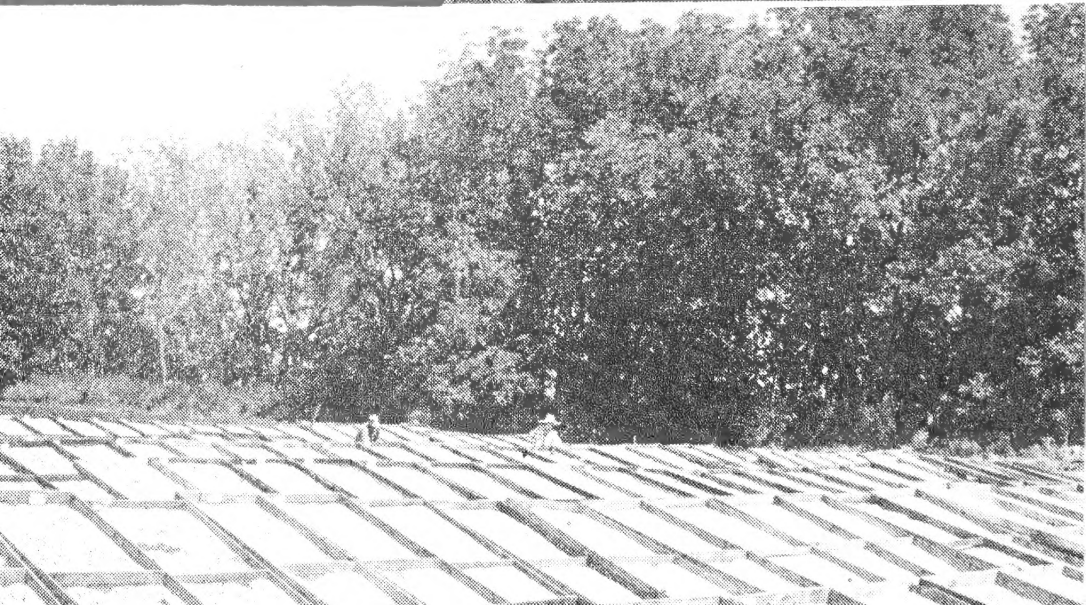
D.V. Burrell Seed Growers Co.
Rocky Ford, Colo.





At the bottom of the page, a small, dark rectangular box contains the following text:

Below the tomatoes, a tray of seedlings is visible, just beginning to grow.



ORDER

BLANK

for

your

convenience

inside

of

back cover



We will

make you

glad you

ordered seeds

from

Burrell

**ORDER
BLANK
for
your
convenience
inside
of
back cover**



**We will
make you
glad you
ordered seeds
from
Burrell**



A fine field of Onion Burrell's Yellow Valencia.
 Delavan Burrell, grandson of the founder of our business, calling attention to hardy
 top growth which makes our stock of this sort the most thrip resistant of any we
 know.

*Our 1952 catalog offering better garden seed.
 Quantity Prices for the*

PRODUCE TRADE and MARKET GARDENERS

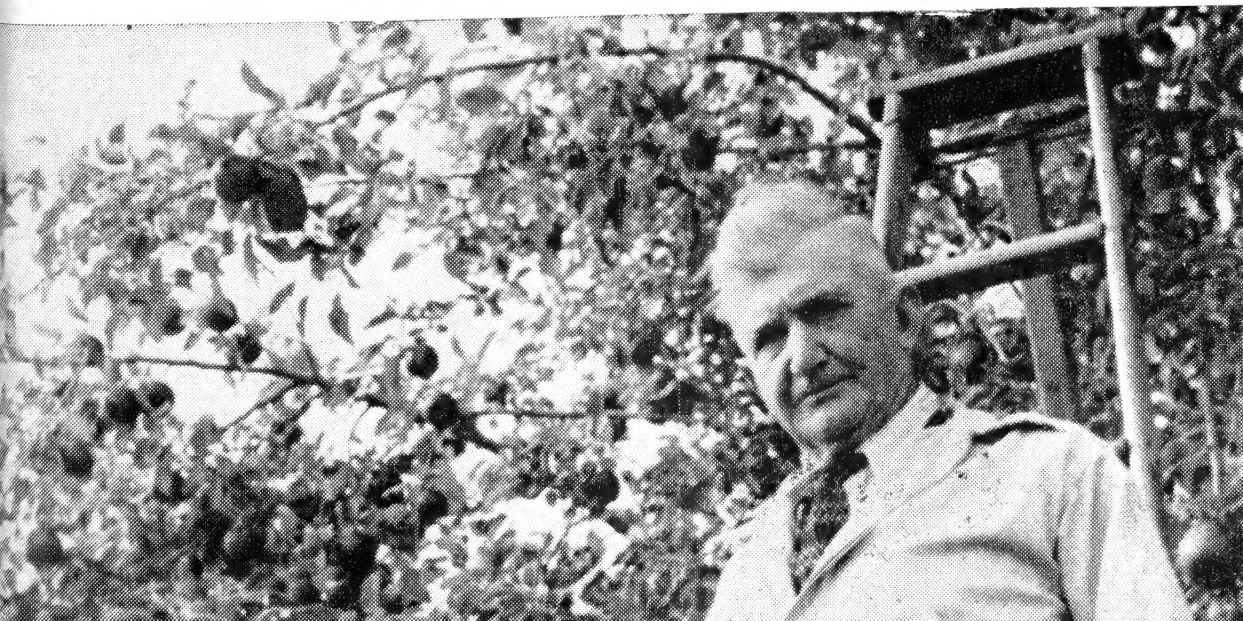
also for HOME GARDENERS

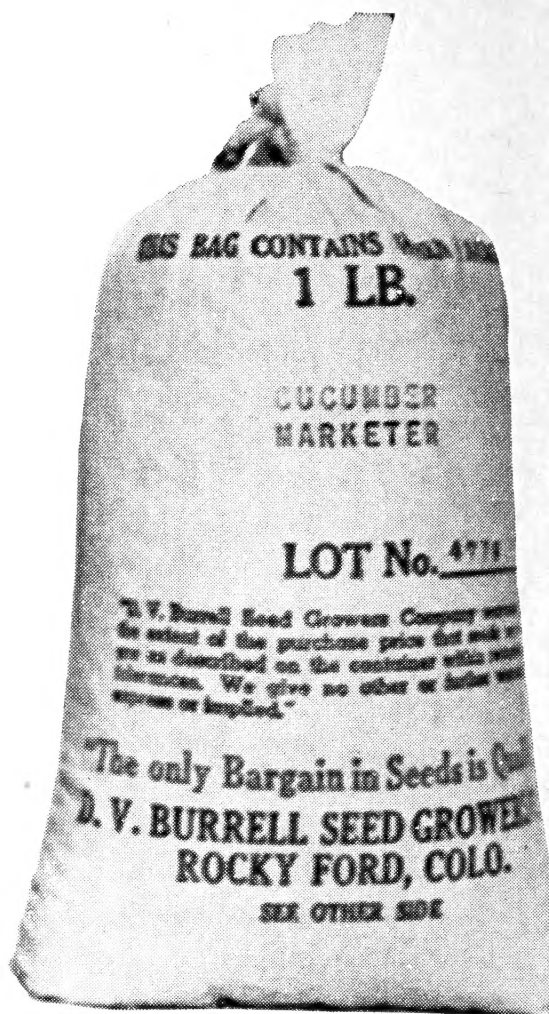
We invite the planting of these seeds in comparison with those
 obtained from any other source.

D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO.

ROCKY FORD, COLORADO

Many lifetime friends write "What about D.V." He is now 77 years of age and
 takes a keen interest in operation of his orchards at Cortez, Colo. His summers
 are spent there where some of the grandest mountain scenery of this country is
 in the distance and good trout streams near at hand. He winters here at Rocky
 Ford and keeps insisting that we produce "As Good as Grow."





SEEDS IN ONE POUND SEALED CLOTH BAGS

The ideal package for our specialties. Made from cotton cloth, these are easily packed and carry the seed in good condition to destination. The variety and lot number is printed on the bags and closed by a seal which, when intact, insures the planter that he is getting seed we packaged, eliminating possibility of mixture that might result from several handlings and relabeling of the seed in its course through the ordinary channels of trade.

Local seed dealers like this style package because of its attractive display possibilities and because they can recommend the seed to their customers with reasonable confidence in the proper performance of the seed. Lot numbers appearing on each bag help in complying with the Federal Seed Law. The only seeds packed in the 1 pound sealed bags for distribution through dealers are varieties that are specialties with us.

As far as shippers and associations are concerned, the one pound sealed cloth bag is an ideal package for distribution to their farmer growers.

Planters find them desirable because of the ease in checking the amount of seed being planted per acre, as well as the confidence enjoyed by knowing that the seed has been handled in bulk the fewest possible number of times.

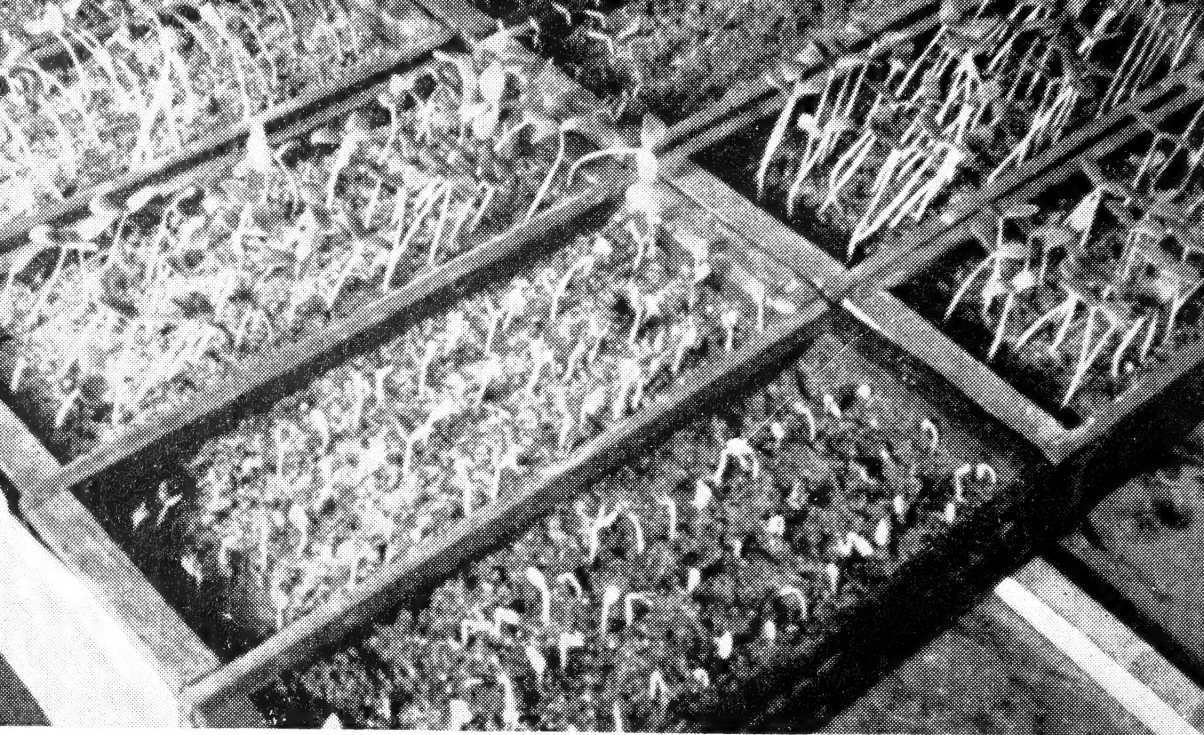
DAYS TO MATURITY

The number of days indicated to produce vegetables ready for table use will vary from year to year, depending on growing and seasonal conditions. Sizes and quality are influenced, to some extent, by conditions of growth and geographical location. Time given for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Pepper and Tomatoes is days from setting plants to marketing fruits. Information given is based on average performance rather than on behavior under the most favorable conditions and primarily meant for convenience in comparing earliness and size of variety.

(AAS) — All America Selections Award

Planting Information

VEGETABLE	SEED REQUIRED			PLANTING DISTANCE		Depth of Planting (Inches)	Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances			
	For 100 ft. Row Seeded Direct	Per Acre		Apart in Row (After Thinning)	Between Rows		Distance Apart	No. Plants	Distance Apart	No. Plants
		Trans-planted	Seeded Direct							
Asparagus	1 oz.	1 lb.	6 lbs.	18 to 36 in.	24 to 48 in.	1 to 2 in.	12 x 1 in.	522,720	36 x 36 in.	4,840
Beans, Bush	1 lb.		60 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	1 to 2 in.	12 x 3 in.	174,240	42 x 42 in.	12,446
Beans, Pole	1 1/2 lb.		30 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.	1 to 2 in.	12 x 12 in.	43,560	42 x 24 in.	6,223
Beet (and Swiss Chard)	1 oz.		10 to 16 lbs.	1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	3/4 to 1 in.	16 x 1 in.	392,040	42 x 36 in.	4,148
Broccoli	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 40 in.	1 1/2 in.	18 x 1 in.	348,480	48 x 12 in.	10,890
Brussels Sprouts	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.	1 1/2 in.	18 x 3 in.	116,160	48 x 18 in.	7,790
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	3 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.	1 1/2 in.	18 x 12 in.	29,040	48 x 24 in.	5,445
Carrot	1/2 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	20 to 30 in.	1 1/2 in.	18 x 18 in.	19,360	48 x 30 in.	4,356
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	1 lb.	4 to 8 in.	30 to 48 in.	1 1/2 in.	20 x 1 in.	313,635	48 x 36 in.	3,630
Celery	1/4 lb.		10 lbs.	1 to 3 ft.	3 to 6 ft.	1 to 2 in.	20 x 20 in.	15,681	60 x 36 in.	2,723
Corn, Sweet	1/4 lb.		3 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	18 to 36 in.	1/4 to 1/2 in.	24 x 1 in.	261,360	60 x 48 in.	2,901
Cucumber	1/2 oz.		5 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	12 to 18 in.	1/2 in.	24 x 18 in.	15,520	60 x 60 in.	1,743
Dill	1/8 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	4 to 14 in.	6 to 8 ft.	1 to 2 in.	30 x 1 in.	209,088	8 x 1 ft.	5,445
Egg Plant	1 oz.	1 lb.	3 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	12 to 24 in.	1/4 in.	30 x 6 in.	34,848	8 x 3 ft.	1,815
Endive	1/2 oz.		4 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	24 to 36 in.	1 in.	30 x 12 in.	17,424	8 x 8 ft.	680
Lettuce	1/2 oz.	1 lb.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.	1 1/2 in.	30 x 16 in.	13,068	10 x 1 ft.	4,356
Melon, Musk	1/2 oz.		3 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	1/4 to 1/2 in.	30 x 20 in.	10,454	10 x 6 ft.	726
Melon, Water	1 oz.		3 lbs.	15 to 18 in.	24 to 36 in.	1/4 to 1/2 in.	30 x 24 in.	8,712	10 x 10 ft.	435
Mustard	1/4 oz.		4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	1 to 2 in.	30 x 30 in.	6,970	12 x 1 ft.	3,630
Okra	2 oz.		8 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.	1/4 to 1/2 in.	30 x 3 in.	58,080	12 x 5 ft.	736
Onion	1 oz.		4 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.	1/2 to 1 in.	36 x 12 in.	14,520	12 x 12 ft.	302
Parsley	1/4 oz.		3 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	12 to 18 in.	1/2 to 1 in.	36 x 18 in.	9,680	16 x 1 ft.	2,722
Parsnip	1/2 oz.		3 lbs.	15 to 18 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.	36 x 24 in.	7,260	16 x 16 ft.	170
Peas	1 lb.		80 to 120 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	1 to 2 in.				
Pepper	1/8 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	12 to 18 in.	1/4 to 1/2 in.				
Pumpkin	1/2 oz.		4 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.	1/2 to 1 in.				
Radish	1 oz.		10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	1/2 to 1 in.				
Rutabaga	1/4 oz.		2 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.	1/2 to 1 in.				
Salsify	1 oz.		8 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.				
Spinach	1 oz.		15 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	1 to 2 in.				
Squash, Summer	1/2 oz.		4 lbs.	2 to 6 ft.	3 to 7 ft.	1 to 2 in.				
Squash, Winter	1/2 oz.		2 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.	1/4 to 1/2 in.				
Tomato	1/8 oz.	2 oz.	2 lbs.			1/4 to 1/2 in.				
Turnip	1/2 oz.		2 lbs.			1/4 to 1/2 in.				



All lots of seed are carefully tested for germination and must meet with standards set for the current year.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

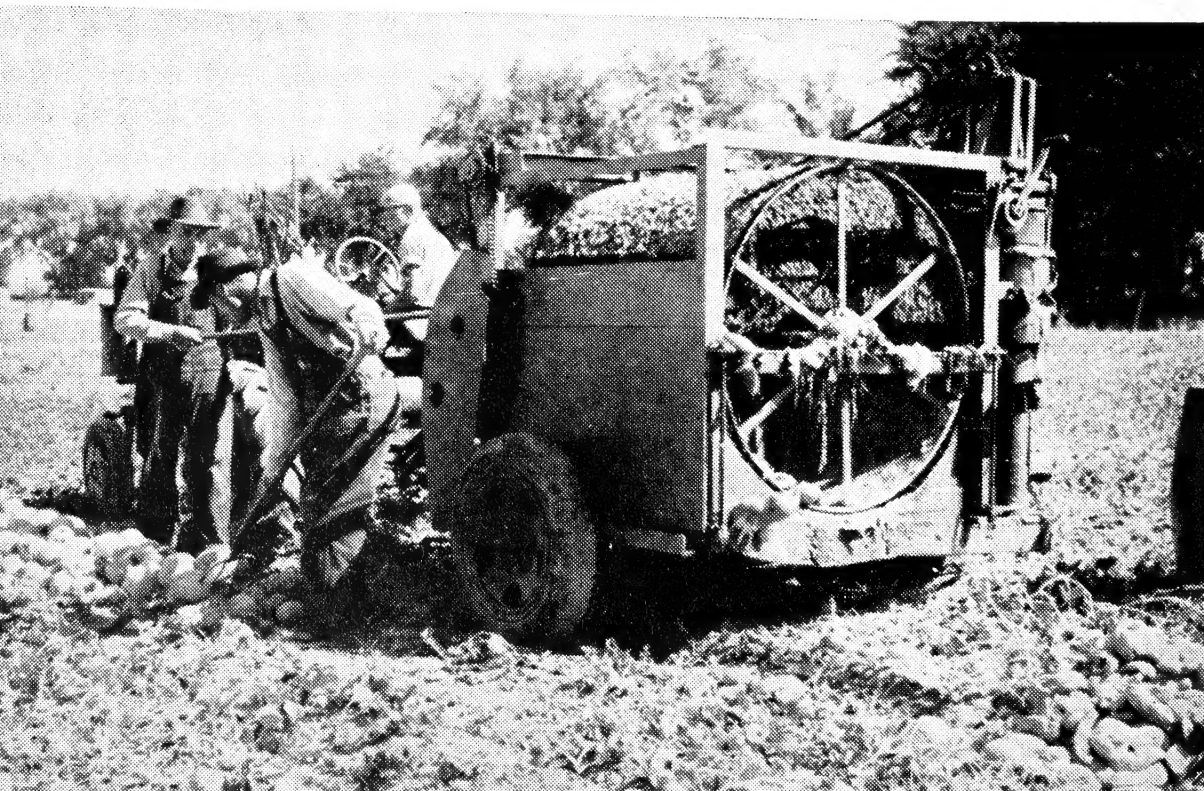
Hints that may interest both commercial and home gardeners

SOIL The growing of high quality, tender and succulent vegetables requires quick and continuous growth. Good market gardening land is "quick"; that is, it warms up early in the spring comes speedily into workable condition after rain, is easy to keep in good tilth and responds quickly to fertilizing materials. A rich, sandy loam is best. Stiff clays are the least desirable. Heavy soils require deep ploughing and frequent rotation with leguminous crops and the addition of plenty of fibrous material. Sandy soils are, as a rule, ploughed rather shallow to compact the under soil and prevent leaching. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on proper tillage and rotation. Gardeners will find, when soil becomes unproductive for some particular crop that changing to another crop or seeding down to clover or alfalfa, will result in profit. Rotation tends to even up the demands on the soil, no one element of plant food being exhausted; leaves the land in good physical condition for the following crop and incorporates humus.

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Continued on page 5

Our most up to date thresher. It will handle Cucumber, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Tomato, Squash and Pumpkin. Fruits are crushed by roller, the seed drops through screen on the reel, is pumped into the juice remover from which the seed falls into a barrel.



SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

Continued from page 4

Other advantages are distribution of labor, better use of irrigation water, less disease risk, encourages the keeping of livestock, controls weeds and helps to minimize risk of hail, insects and low markets. Where available, a liberal coating of manure should be given the ground. This should be thoroughly decomposed so that its plant food soon becomes available and many weed seeds killed. The use of fresh, rank manure is especially undesirable when growing such crops as onion and parsnip, as this is liable to result in soft bulbs, scallions and branched or misshapen roots.

TILLAGE Remove all refuse of previous crops as early as possible in the fall. Spread the composted manure evenly and disc in before plowing. Fall plowing enables the gardener to be forehanded with his work, renders the land earlier in the spring and improves the physical character of the soil. Freezing during the winter slacks the lumps, making it easy to have a finely pulverized, mellow, deep seed bed. In irrigated countries, fall and winter irrigation is desirable.



One of our many labor saving gadgets. The wheels on long legs are spread out allowing the trough to lower within 3 feet of the ground. Dry seed from the trays is dumped into the trough, then by turning the crank this is elevated and becomes a sacking bin as shown. Note tag in each tray marking variety and lot number. Cantaloupe seed in trays and sacker.

PREPARATION

The good gardener tills better and manages his land in such a manner as to prevent, rather than eradicate weeds. Disc the land thoroughly as early in the spring as it can be worked after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow.

In the Rocky Ford district, the land is leveled by means of long narrow floats. These floats thoroughly pulverize the small clods in addition to picking up the soil on the high places and depositing on the low places, permitting better drill operation and easier irrigation. The more the ground is worked over before sowing or planting the cleaner and better it will be. Care must be given never to work the ground when too wet or it will pack.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

There is no infallible rule for determining what fertilizer to apply. The grower must study his conditions and judge

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

Continued from page 5

for himself. A little experimenting will help or advice may be given by the State College of Agriculture or local farm bureau agent. Usually a fertilizer containing 4% nitrate, 12% phosphate and 6% potash is satisfactory. Application may be at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod. When fertilizers are relied upon, some form of humus should be supplied. This can be done by turning under green crops or applying rotted leaves, peat moss, manure, etc. Lack of humus cannot be made up by increasing dose of commercial fertilizer.

PLANTING Planting time is where the gardener arrives at the cross roads and considerable judgment must be exercised in selecting the seed to be planted and the methods of planting. The soil should always be moist, not too wet and not too dry. Use a good drill, seeing that the amount of seed dropped and depth of planting is correctly gauged, also that the presser wheel properly firms the soil over the seed row. Always plant in good straight rows unless contour farming is practiced. Appearance is not only better but cultivating is easier. If hand planted, make certain that the soil is firm around the seed row by tamping down slightly with a garden rake, hoe or with the flat side of a board. Use as long rows as possible and space wide enough apart to admit the free use of a wheel hoe or tractor cultivator.

Pay particular attention to depth of planting. Seeds often fail to come up from being covered too shallow or too deep. Early in the spring when the soil is moist, seeds should not be covered as deep as later in the season when the ground dries out more quickly. As a rule, the smaller the seed, the shallower the depth of planting and this applies to small flower seeds as well as vegetables. If not familiar with the soil temperature required for germination of each kind of seed, study our cultural directions or ask some experienced gardener in your neighborhood. Some seeds like parsnip cannot be made to grow well after the ground becomes too warm. On the other hand, some like watermelon, if planted in cold wet ground will rot. If rains occur after the seeds are sown and a crust forms, this should be carefully broken, otherwise the tender plants will not be able to get through to the surface. Some seeds are slow to germinate and these should be sown thickly in order that the plantlets may break the crust on the soil. It is a good plan to sow a few quick germinating seeds such as radish, cabbage or turnip with slow germinating celery, parsnip, carrot and the like. This will mark the row for early cultivation and help break the soil crust.

6 D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co., Rocky Ford, Colo.
Our seed washing center on farm 16, adjoining Rocky Ford on the east. This shows unloading docks, power washers, sluice box, and drying trays. Clear water is from a well and lifted by a turbine pump. Cantaloupe, cucumber, watermelon, pepper and tomato seed are washed here.



SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

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CULTIVATION

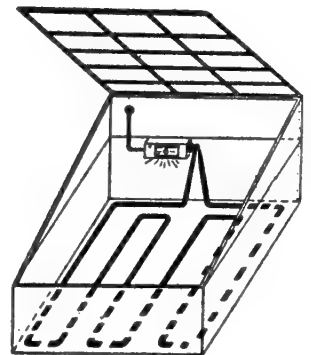
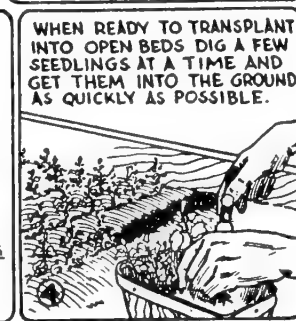
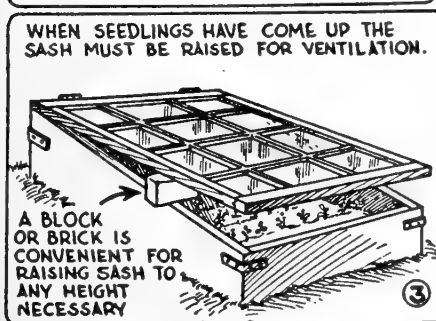
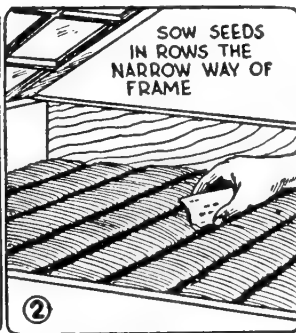
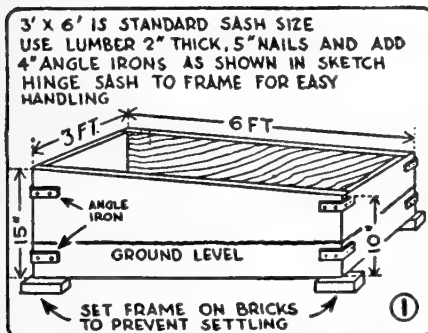
As soon as plants in the row can be seen, begin cultivating very shallow and close as possible without damaging the plants. Away from the plants, deeper cultivation should be practiced, gradually lessening this as the plants grow to avoid root injury. Cultivate and hoe often enough so that you are cultivating the soil instead of ploughing out weeds. If under irrigation, water often enough to keep the soil in good moist condition; do not oversoak. Cultivate at least once between each irrigation until the crop is laid by.

HOTBEDS

Some provision for starting certain plants earlier than in the open air is desirable. A hotbed will fill this need and pay for itself many times over. First class hardy plants can easily be grown and the surplus may be sold to your neighbors.

Construction is not expensive or difficult. It is well to plan unit sizes which are generally six feet long and three feet wide since regular hotbed sash comes in three by six feet size. If sash is not available locally, write and we will tell you where this can be purchased. The frame can be built for one or more sash as needed. It is important that a windbreak be used to protect from cold winds.

Illustration (1) shows the proper construction of frame and (2) shows the planting of seed, (3) illustrates the exposing of the plants to air. This may be done during the heat of the day when plants are small, and when larger, expose to the cooler evening air. The plants must be hardened off before transplanting, enabling them to withstand cold, heat, wind and drying out when moved into the field. (4) pictures transplanting small plants from the hotbed.



Electric Heater Cable is conveniently installed, economical and very satisfactory when properly used.

GRO-QUICK ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER

(Colorado customers should add 2% sales tax)

Junior Complete with 40 foot cable and thermostat for 3 x 6 bed, or 20 square feet (200 watt)	Prepaid \$6.75
Senior Complete with 80 foot cable and thermostat for 6 x 6 bed, or 40 square feet (400 watt)	Prepaid \$9.00
Junior Cable only	Prepaid 2.25
Senior Cable only	Prepaid 4.50

Thermostat should be used to control temperature however one thermostat will handle 4 Junior Cables or 2 Senior Cables.

If further information is wanted send for free leaflet.

We recommend Gro-Quick units for heating your hotbeds. The heavily insulated cables are buried as shown figure 5 and thermostat plugged into an ordinary household current outlet. Complete instructions are sent for installation and operation.

Continued page 8

Asparagus

A Delicious Dish for Spring Appetites.
1 oz. of seed should produce
250 roots.

50 roots sufficient for a family of four.
5000 to 7000 roots plant an acre.

Asparagus seed should be sowed in light sandy soil, early in the spring. Seed 2 to 4 inches apart one-half inch deep, in 15 to 24 inch rows. As asparagus germinates slowly, mix in a few radish seed to mark the row for early cultivation. Roots may be transplanted either the following spring or left in seed bed for two years.

Transplant 18 to 24 inches apart in trench 8 to 10 inches deep and wide enough to spread roots out evenly around crown. Cover with 2 inches of soil, packed tightly. Gradually fill the trench as the plants grow. Rows should be 4 feet apart. Rotted manure may be used in bottom of trench.

Use 5% DDT dust to control asparagus beetle except during cutting season when rotenone dust is recommended.

Mary Washington

A rust resistant sort producing large, deep green spears. Even the largest shoots are firm, tender and richly flavored. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.90) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.65) (10 lbs. @ \$1.40) (100 lbs. @ \$1.30)

California 500

A superior new asparagus. An earlier, larger and more uniform strain of Mary Washington. The heads tighter; stalk green without purple overcast. A real improvement. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35) (lb. \$4.10) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.85) (10 lbs. @ \$3.60) (100 lbs. \$3.50)

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 71)

HOTBED SOIL AND HEATING

Good garden soil, loamy and full of humus; or well fortified with compost and a small amount complete fertilizer is desirable. Soil sterilization is unnecessary if disease-free soil and care in watering and ventilation are used. It is good practice to sprinkle top of the soil lightly, after the seed is sown, with a solution of fixed copper. A shallow layer of strawy manure under 4 or 5 inches of soil will break capillary attraction and give better control of moisture; the result, plants with many short roots which transplant better.

The beds may be heated by electricity, fresh horse manure mixed with straw, or buried hot water pipes. If you wish detailed information regarding any of these methods please write to us.

The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture. Examine the soil every day or two, digging down several inches to make sure that the heat supplied from below is not drying out soil and damaging or burning roots. In colder climates it is well to bank up with soil around the outside of the frame to make it air tight.

Heavy quilted pads can be used to cover sash at night to retain heat. A windbreak should be used to protect the bed from cold winds.

PLANTING THE BEDS

Cabbage, tomato and pepper seed may be planted in three or four inch rows, spacing the seed about four to six to the inch. We suggest that the seed be treated with Semesan or Arasan before planting. If the plants "damp off" in the beds they may be sprayed with a solution of Arasan as instructed on the package. Arasan listed on page 72.

The plants usually are thinned to stand three inches either way. At thinning time the ground may be covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of fine sand to keep down weeds and provide a quick drying surface to avoid black root. Keep the beds cool enough so that short, stocky, hardy plants are produced. Keep the soil moist enough for good steady growth. Too much watering will result in spindling plants and increases the danger of "damping off."

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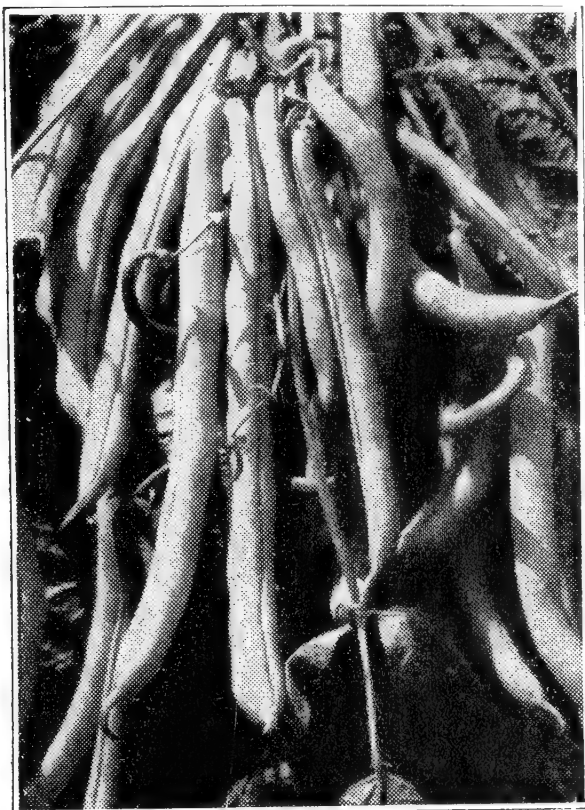
Planting should be delayed until all danger of frost is over. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy. In garden culture, beans are usually planted about 2 inches deep, in rows 20 inches apart, and 3 inches apart in the row, in field culture, in drill rows 20 to 30 inches apart to cultivate with tractor. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow cultivation should be given. Deep cultivation after the plants show bloom is very apt to ruin the crop. Do not disturb plants when covered with dew. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill, and sixty pounds is sufficient for an acre of dwarf bush types.

To afford a regular succession of crops throughout the season, plant every two weeks after the first planting until midsummer.

Cherokee Wax 53 days. Market growers have recognized this as a real find; a yellow bean that is as reliable and productive as the Stringless Black Valentine, from which it was developed. Its vigorous growth, its heavy yields and its hardiness will win your admiration. You will like its fine quality.

Pods tender, smooth, clean looking, stringless; 6 inches long, oval. Seed black. (AAS) (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c) (lb. 60c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 40c)
(10 lbs. @ 33c)
(100 lbs. @ 28c)



Beans Pencil Pod Black Wax.

Pencil Pod Black Wax 55 days. A medium early, very hardy sort.

The round stringless pods are long and of excellent quality. The vigorous plants are less liable to rust or blight than most other wax podded sorts. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c) (lb. 65c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 45c)
(10 lbs. @ 37c)
(100 lbs. @ 32c)

Round Pod Kidney Wax 58 days. Valuable for the home garden as well as canning. Plant

erect, medium large, prolific. Pods handsome, waxy light yellow; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, fleshy, brittle and stringless. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c) (lb. 65c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. @ 40c) (100 lbs. @ 35c)

See pages 95 and 96 for figuring postage on not postpaid items 9

Beans, Cherokee Wax





Beans

GREEN POD BUSH — Allow 50 foot row per person
2 pounds plant 100 feet of drill — 60 pounds per acre

Plentiful 49 days. A green, flat-podded bush bean, bearing long, medium deep green straight pods somewhat larger than Bountiful and developed for market and shipping. The pods fill up well, usually having eight or nine seeds, the snap beans are uniformly straight, attractive, brittle and stringless. Seeds large, kidney-shaped, and black. Resistant to some rusts. (AAS) (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 35c) (lb. 60c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 40c) (10 lbs. @ 34c) (100 lbs. @ 29c)

Landreth Stringless Green Pod 50 days. Landreth's is an improved strain of the old Burpee's Stringless. Fine for home gardening, good shipper. The pods are fleshy, being fully rounded, before the beans begin to attain any size, and remain crisp and tender longer than many other sorts. (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 35c) (lb. 60c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 40c) (10 lbs. @ 34c) (100 lbs. @ 29c)

New Stringless Green Pod (TENDERGREEN) 53 days. One of the highest quality all-purpose green podded varieties. Hardy and dependable cropper. Plant medium large, erect, somewhat thick stemmed, heavily productive. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, nearly straight, dark green, round, meaty, succulent and stringless. (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 35c) (lb. 65c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. @ 38c) (100 lbs. @ 33c)

Stringless Black Valentine 53 days. Well adapted for market garden use and for early shipping. Plant large, erect, prolific, very attractive. Oval pods 6½ to 7 inches long, nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless and of fine quality and delicate flavor; retains color and texture in shipping long distance. (AAS) (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 35c) (lb. 60c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 40c) (10 lbs. @ 33c) (100 lbs. @ 28c)

Topcrop (New) 48 days. Resistance to common Bean Mosaic, low fiber content, and consistent out-yielding of varieties here-to-fore considered tops makes this the quality stringless green pod bean. Suited to canning, freezing, market, moderate distance shipping and unexcelled for home use. Pods, medium green, length 6 in., diameter ¾ in., round seed; brown with buff splashing. (AAS) (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 35c) (lb. 65c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. @ 40c) (100 lbs. @ 36c)

Beans LIMA

CAUTION: Do not spray beans with D. D. T. — use Marlato.

Running beans and Limas are more tender than the Dwarfs; therefore, planting must be delayed still later when the soil becomes warm, or until liability to rot in consequence of cold, damp weather has passed. Plant five or six beans in each hill, about 2 inches deep, hills 3 feet apart each way. Two pounds of seed will be sufficient for 100 hills of Limas, or 30 to 50 pounds of Limas or Pole beans per acre when drilled. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Pole beans plant 100 feet of row.

See Page 5 for Preparation of the Soil.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima 75 days. Plant large, erect, vigorous, very productive; the pods contain 4 to 5 large, plump, flat, greenish white seed. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c) (lb. 65c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. @ 40c) (100 lbs. @ 35c)

Fordhook 242 Bush Lima 75 days. The same high quality as the old Fordhook but consistently yields better, especially in hot, dry weather. Plant has greater foliage and spread. Pods; bright green, broad, thick, 4 inch length, carrying 3 to 4 plump seeds of greenish tinged cream in color. The best bush lima. For canning, shipping and freezing. (AAS) (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c) (lb. 65c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. @ 35c) (100 lbs. @ 31c)

Henderson Bush Lima 65 days. The baby Lima so extensively used as the dry bean and for canning. Plant medium in size and heavily productive. Pods small and usually contain 4 to 5 seeds. As a green shell bean you will like its splendid quality. Dry beans, white. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c) (lb. 55c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 35c) (10 lbs. @ 30c) (100 lbs. @ 25c)

King of the Garden Lima 88 days. A splendid climber, well liked by those having a limited garden space as a few hills will supply a good sized family. Pods 6 inches long, 4 to 5 large, thick, flat, white beans. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c) (lb. 65c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. @ 40c) (100 lbs. @ 36c)

Beans POLE AND SHELL

Early Blue Lake Pole 59 days. Canning and freezing type of great merit. Plant vigorous, productive, resistant to common bean mosaic and certain rusts. Pods round, dark green, fleshy, stringless, tender and of fine quality. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c) (lb. 65c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. @ 40c) (100 lbs. @ 35c)

Kentucky Wonder Pole 65 days. The best known and most popular pole bean, good for home, market gardening and canning. Strong climber, hardy, prolific over a long season. Pods practically round, curved with wrinkled surface, good quality; slightly stringy, fibrous, brittle. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c) (lb. 60c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 40c) (10 lbs. @ 35c) (100 lbs. @ 30c)

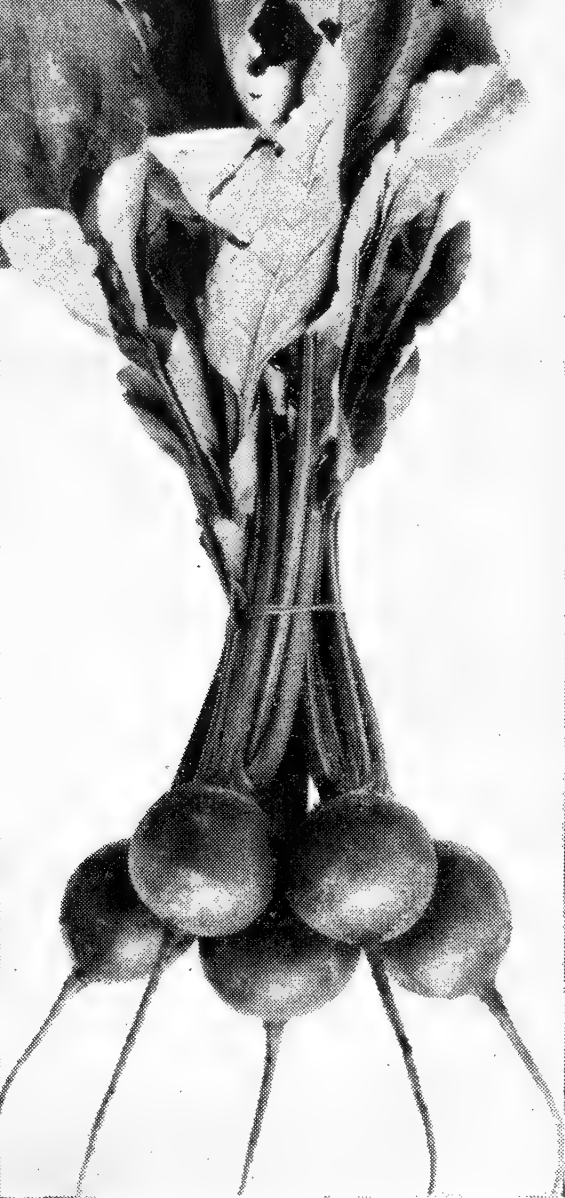
White Kentucky Wonder Pole (Morse's 191). 63 days. A popular rust resistant white seeded pole bean. Strong growing, highly productive, setting pods from base to top of vine. At edible stage the long, smooth, straight pods are stringless, succulent, and tender, color dark green. Well adapted to Pacific Coast and Southeastern states. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c) (lb. 65c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. @ 38c) (100 lbs. @ 33c)

Please Allow Plenty for Postage on Not Postpaid Amounts

Any Excess Payment Will Be Refunded—See page 96

Please do not extend prices at larger quantity rate than ordered 11



Beet Green Top Bunching

Beets

Amount: 8 to 10 lbs. per acre—1 oz. to 100 ft. row—Packet will sow 20 ft.

Soil: Should be rich, deeply ploughed, preferably heavy loam, see article beginning page 4. When: Plant as early in the spring as possible (beets will stand light frosts) or may be started in hotbed and transplanted for extra early. For continuous harvest plant at 3 week intervals to Aug. 1. Rows: 16 to 20 inches apart. Depth: 1 to 1½ inches. Thin: 2 to 3 inches apart. Beets for greens are sometimes grown in the greenhouse during the winter months or planted thickly in the garden. You will find a handy weeder listed on page 73.

Crosby's Egyptian

58 days. A splendid home and market garden sort. Tops medium in size, roots flat-globe shaped with small tap root; very dark purplish red. Flesh is deep purplish red zoned with a lighter shade; crisp and tender.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.30) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.05)
(10 lbs. @ 85c)
(100 lbs. @ 75c)

Detroit Dark Red **60 days.** The standard sort for shippers, truckers and canners. Strong tops suited to mechanical harvesting. Roots nearly globular, smooth, ox-blood red, uniform, with small tap root. Flesh dark red with indistinct lighter red zones. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.30) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.05) (10 lbs. @ 85c) (100 lbs. @ 75c)

Early Wonder **58 days.** Valuable to truckers and shippers as a first early variety; much used for fall plantings. Tops medium small, erect, roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap roots. The flesh is a beautiful red, slightly zoned with a lighter shade; tender and of good quality. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25) postpaid.

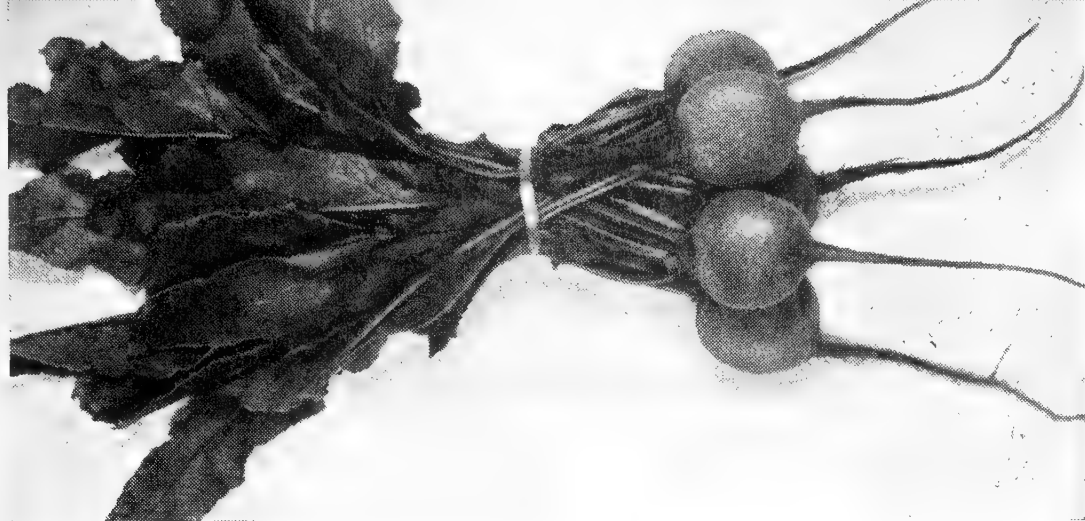
Not postpaid (lb. \$1.00) (10 lbs. @ 80c) (100 lbs. @ 70c)

Green Top Bunching **58 days.** An early extremely attractive bunching beet. Tops medium size and erect, foliage grayish-green and does not turn red or brown late in the season. Roots round, smooth, and glossy. Flesh finest grained and less fibrous than most bunching beets. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.40) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.15) (10 lbs. @ 95c) (100 lbs. @ 85c)

Perfected Detroit **62 days.** (AAS) An extremely well bred Market Gardener and Canner variety. Roots: Nearly round when small and ideally suited to whole beet pack. When fully grown, quality, uniformity and dark red flesh color meets highest standards for cut or sliced beets. Tops tall and strong for mechanical harvesting. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.40) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.15) (10 lbs. @ 95c) (100 lbs. @ 85c)



Beet Detroit Dark Red

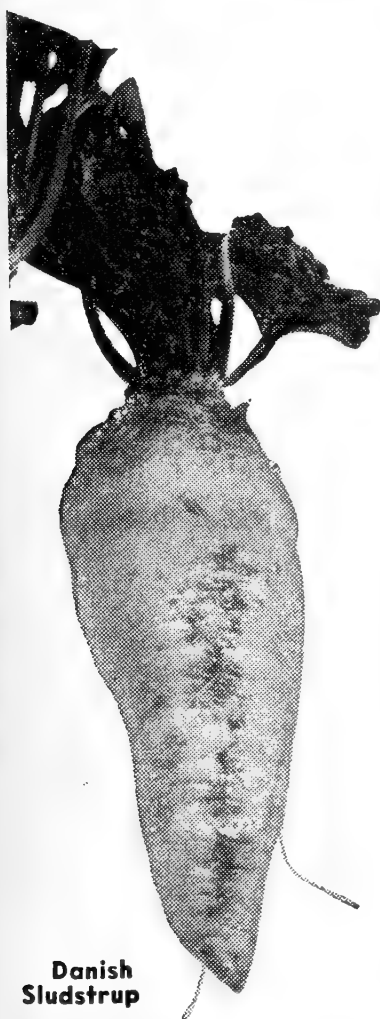
Mangel Wurzel OR STOCK BEET

Splendid feed for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, keeping stock and poultry in healthy condition throughout the winter months, when other green feeds are not readily available. Combined with grain it is worth almost as much, pound for pound, as grain as it aids digestion and assimilation. Do not feed whole to cattle. Roots should be shredded or sliced rather fine.

Plant early in the spring about 2 weeks before the last frost; 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre in rows 24 inches apart. Rather flat-lying fairly heavy soil, that has been well fertilized and plowed as deeply as possible is best. Thin to 12 to 15 inches apart when the plants are 4 to 6 inches tall.

See page 4 for soil preparation and page 47 concerning storage.

Mangel Wurzel usually contain 5 to 7 per cent sugar and on good soil you should grow 25 to 50 tons per acre.



Danish Sludstrup

Danish Sludstrup 150 days. The favorite sort in northern European countries where root crops are the important stock food. The only one of the heavy yielding sorts containing as high percentage of food value in proportion to weight. Color of skin, deep yellow; flesh, white. Growth is two-thirds above ground which makes harvesting easy. Smooth small tops, small tap roots. (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.15) postpaid.
Not postpaid (lb. 90c) (10 lbs. @ 70c) (100 lbs. @ 60c)

Giant Half Sugar Rose Top 150 days. Higher in sugar content than other varieties. Roots long oval, tapered; grayish white with rose colored shoulder; flesh white. (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.15) postpaid.
Not postpaid (lb. 90c) (10 lbs. @ 70c) (100 lbs. @ 60c)

Swiss Chard

Same Culture as Beet
Excellent Feed for Chickens

Special Large White Ribbed, Dark Green Leaves

This select strain has astonishingly wide stems which when creamed take the place of asparagus. Leaves smooth and dark green. (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.00) (10 lbs. @ 80c) (100 lbs. @ 70c)

Lucullus Makes a strong crowning plant with extra large leaves which are thick and heavily crumpled. Yields an enormous amount of greens and has thick white stalks. (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.00) (10 lbs. @ 80c) (100 lbs. @ 70c)

Please order at exactly the price quoted for the quantity you order 13

Broccoli

IF YOU LIKE CAULIFLOWER TRY BROCCOLI TOO

Green Sprouting (Medium) 90 days from seed. The plants branch freely and each branch terminates in a head or bud cluster. Can be cooked for about twenty minutes and served in the same way as asparagus or cauliflower. Culture much the same as cauliflower, although more easily and successfully grown in the northern states. A most satisfactory vegetable for your deep freeze.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c) (lb. \$2.85) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.60) (10 lbs. @ \$2.10) (25 lbs. @ \$1.85)

Cabbage

Number of days given is time from transplanting plants until ready for use. Plants are ready to set 4 to 5 weeks after planting seed.

1 oz. of Seed to 3,000 Plants— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre transplanted

Seeded direct, 2 lbs. per acre.

● Cabbage may be grown in all parts of the United States and special directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the early sorts should be sown very early in hot beds, hardening off gradually by exposing them to the night air and transplanting as early as hard freezing weather is over, setting 18 to 36 inches apart, according to the size and variety. South of the 40th parallel sow about the middle of September or later, according to the latitude, transplanting to cold frames if necessary to keep through the winter and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring. It is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed or they will run up weak and slender and will not stand transplanting well.

See pages 7 and 8 for information regarding the building and maintaining of hotbeds.

Cabbage should be hoed or cultivated every week, throwing up a little earth to the plants until they begin to head when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening of the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of the full grown heads. Use DDT or Marlate for control of worms and nicotine dust for killing Aphis.

Stand the plants upright in a cool cellar with roots in the sand or store in pits or trenches, roots up. If pitted, cover with a layer of straw; then with soil. Thickness of the cover will depend on weather conditions. The pits should be in a well drained soil and some ventilation given through the soil covering to the straw by means of a pipe or tile.

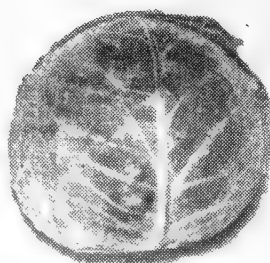
Cabbage Green Acre



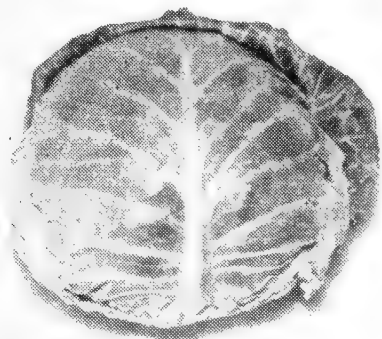
**Copenhagen
Market**



**Golden
Acre**



**Marion
Market**



**Charleston
Wakefield**



Cabbage

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

D. V. B. 62 days. An extremely early and most satisfactory variety. Quality is exceptionally good and it is unexcelled as an early sort for the market growers. Much like Golden Acre, but heads some deeper and slightly larger. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35) (lb. \$4.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.75) (10 lbs. @ \$3.25) (25 lbs. @ \$3.00)

Copenhagen Market 68 days. Plants compact with short stems and hard round heads, weighing three to four pounds; uniform in size and of good keeping quality, excellent for early market and early kraut. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$2.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.50) (10 lbs. @ \$2.00) (25 lbs. @ \$1.75)

Charleston Wakefield 71 days. Used in the south for winter shipping to northern markets; excellent for home garden and trucking. Nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield, but larger heads; heart shaped, weight four to five pounds. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.25) (10 lbs. @ \$1.75) (25 lbs. @ \$1.50)

Early Jersey Wakefield 62 days. The earliest and the surest heading of the pointed head types; weighs about 2 lbs., very solid, uniformly pointed. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.25) (10 lbs. @ \$1.75) (25 lbs. @ \$1.50)

Golden Acre 64 days. An extra early round variety producing tightly folded, well balanced heads of excellent quality; weight about three pounds, valuable for early market and shipping. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.75) (10 lbs. @ \$2.25) (25 lbs. @ \$2.00)

Green Acre 71 days. Green Acre retains its glossy clear dark green color remarkably well in storage and is often sold in competition with new cabbage. Heads round, 7 inch diam., very solid and an excellent shipper. Weight approximately 4 lbs., short stemmed. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.75) (10 lbs. @ \$2.25) (25 lbs. @ \$2.00)

Cabbage

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Enkhuizen Glory 75 days. Particularly valuable for kraut, globe shaped, sure heading, splendid keeping variety. Heads six to eight pounds, medium short stem. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.55) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.80) (25 lbs. @ \$1.55)

Ferry's Round Dutch 71 days. A leading shipping and market variety. Very popular with southern growers. Plants small and compact; stems short. Heads almost ball shaped; commonly 7 inches diameter, 6 inches deep and weight about 5 lbs.; firm and of high quality. Slow to produce "seeders." (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c) (lb. \$2.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.55) (10 lbs. @ \$2.05) (25 lbs. @ \$1.80)

Marion Market (Yellows Resistant Copenhagen)

72 days. Plants larger and coarser than Copenhagen Market. Heads round and with crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$2.65) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.40) (10 lbs. @ \$1.90) (25 lbs. @ \$1.65)



Cabbage Marion Market

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

Continued from page 8

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS AND IN FLATS

If you will turn to page 94 you will find under the article "Growing Flowers from Seed"

some information about starting plants in flats.

COLD FRAMES Same directions as for the hotbed except that no pit is dug or heating material is used. In colder climates, plants cannot be started so early; wait until the sun gives more warmth. During extremely cold weather it is a good plan to cover with heavy mats or scatter straw over the sash to a depth of about one foot. This should be done each night or during cloudy weather, removing the straw during the sunlit hours.

Continued page 47

Cabbage

LATE VARIETIES

Danish Ballhead 100 days. One of the finest late cabbages; plants of medium size, short stem, large heads, flat globe shaped. Weight about nine pounds, very firm and solid, keeps perfectly in storage until late spring. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$2.95) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.70) (10 lbs. @ \$2.20) (25 lbs. @ \$1.95)

Ferry's Hollander 105 days. Decidedly the best variety of late cabbage. Heads become firm while still rather small, reach a good marketable size in 100 days after planting, but continue to enlarge, becoming mature in about 120 days. Plants medium small, allowing closer planting than any other late cabbage; short stemmed; erect and compact; extremely hardy; heads spherical; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 inches in diameter and weight 6-7 pounds; remarkably firm and solid, splendid quality and keeps perfectly in storage until late spring. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$4.20) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.95) (10 lbs. @ \$3.45) (25 lbs. @ \$3.20)

Mammoth Red Rock 90 days. The standard large red cabbage. A good winter storage variety. Round heads weighing 7 to 9 lbs. Intense dark red; a sure header. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.75) (10 lbs. @ \$2.25) (25 lbs. @ \$2.00)

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 115 days. Developed from the Hollander Cabbage. Heavy yielder on land infested so badly with yellows disease that non-resistant strains fail completely. Plants large and hardy; heads globular to flattened globe, very firm, excellent quality, and keep well into the spring; weight seven to nine pounds. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$3.45) postpaid.

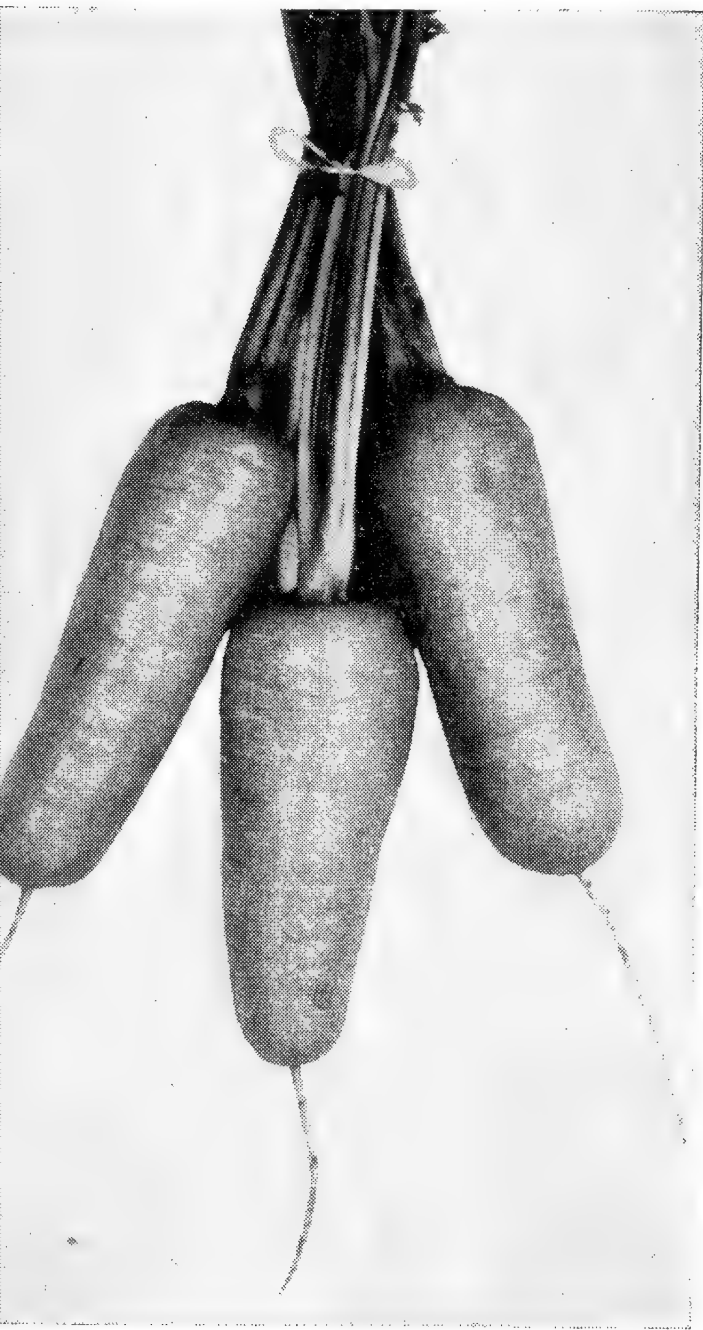
Not postpaid (lb. \$3.20) (10 lbs. @ \$2.70) (25 lbs. @ \$2.45)

Cabbage Ferry's Hollander



Carrot

Sow 2 to 4 lbs. per acre—1 oz. to 200 ft. of row—Packet will plant 25 ft. row. To produce long, smooth carrots; the soil must be loose, free from stones and worked deep. Planting a few radish seed with the carrot will mark the row for early cultivation. Rows may be 16 to 20 inches apart. Plant thinly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, thin plants 2 to 4 in. apart in row. Plant from early spring until June 20. See page 4 for soil preparation and 47 for winter storage.



Carrot Red Cored Chantenay

Danvers, Red Cored

75 days. Used extensively for shipping. Well liked for home and market garden use. The roots bright deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, uniformly tapered to the blunt end. Core inconspicuous; the same color as the crisp, tender flesh. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (25 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Imperator

77 days. (AAS) Outstanding for market, garden use, and for shipping. Tops medium, but strong enough for good bunching. Roots length 8 in., diam. at shoulder $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., smooth, deep rich orange; uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.85) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.60) (10 lbs. @ \$1.40) (100 lbs. @ \$1.30)

Airliner 75 days. Bred particularly

for the shipping trade. Tops short, dark green, strong enough for good bunching. Roots long, deep orange, tapering to blunt end; resembling a short, stout Imperator. Flesh bright orange, tender; quality good.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c)

($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.95)

postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.70)

(10 lbs. @ \$1.50)

(100 lbs. @ \$1.40)

Chantenay, Red

Cored 70 days. The most used all

purpose carrot, everywhere. Its rich color and fine flesh texture make it the leading canning variety. Dependable heavy yielder. Roots deep reddish orange, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder, tapers, stump rooted; core reddish orange, almost the same color as the flesh; fine grained and tender; of sweet, delicate flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c)

($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80)

postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55)

(10 lbs. @ \$1.35)

(100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Carrot

Nantes Improved Coreless

68 days. Our stock of this is more refined and of better quality than much that is offered as Nantes. An excellent sort for home garden or market, but too tender to be a good shipper, desirable for frame culture. Top small, roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt-ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor, practically coreless. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.95) postpaid.

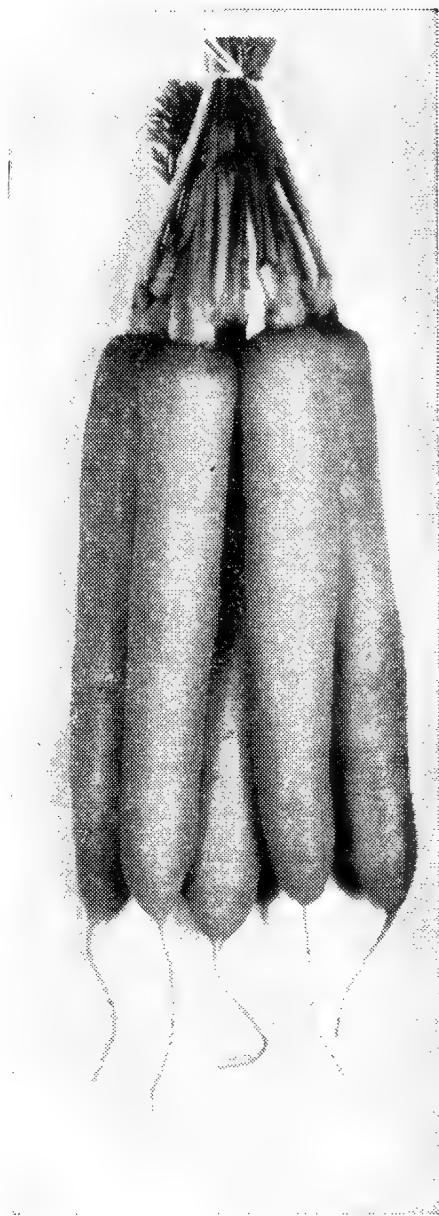
Not postpaid (lb. \$1.70)
(10 lbs. @ \$1.50)
(100 lbs. @ \$1.40)

Nancy

70 days. Developed from Nantes and Chantenay. Roots larger at shoulder than Nantes, tapering slightly to blunt end, short tops, attractive and of high table quality. Intense reddish-orange flesh with small core of same color, crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Length of root, 6 inches; diameter at shoulder $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.10) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.85)
(10 lbs. @ \$1.65)
(100 lbs. @ \$1.55)

Carrot Nancy



Carrot Nantes
Improved Coreless

Streamliner 79 days. An ideal bunching

carrot for shippers and market gardeners. Tops short, rather sparse, dark green, and strong. Roots long, slender, nearly cylindrical; at maturity 8 to 10 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder; grow completely underground. Color very deep orange, cores small and uniformly red. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55)
(10 lbs. @ \$1.35)
(100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Onion Weeder listed on page 73 are a handy tool for use in thinning and weeding carrots.

HOW TO GROW CAULIFLOWER



1 oz. of Seed to
3,000 Plants

1 lb. grows
plants for seven
acres

Cauliflower Snowball "A"

- Very few crops yield as good returns as Cauliflower when properly grown. The main requisites for success are more or less flat, very rich, medium to heavy soil; abundant moisture; cool weather during heading season; freedom from worms and other pests that eat the leaves so they cannot be tied over the curd properly, protecting it from the sun; and, above all, good seed.

Cauliflower requires more care in growing than most crops. It is therefore advisable to go slow at first until experienced in growing. As the heads form best in cool weather, the seed should be sown very early in the spring and transplanted to open ground when danger of hard freezing is over. About six weeks from seed is the best age for this. Rows may be two and one-half to three and one-half feet apart and plants 18 inches to 3 feet in the row, depending on the variety. Here at Rocky Ford seed is sown in seed beds about April 15th and transplanted during June. This allows the heads to form during the cool fall months. Irrigate often and force the growth of large leaves to protect the heads from the sun; do not oversoak and kill the ground. Dust often and thoroughly. We believe this is where some growers fail. Worms and aphids must not be allowed to destroy the leaves and the marketing of filth-covered heads is unprofitable, to say the least. If you wish to treat the seed use Arasan listed page 72.

We recommend Rotenone Dust for destroying aphids and caterpillars. Use DDT for control of worms and thrip.

When the heads are about 2 inches across (in most cases) tie up the leaves, using different colored strings each day. This will aid in cutting. Cauliflower should be packed tightly in the crates; too loose packing will result in damaged heads during shipping. Crates are loaded upside down so that the Cauliflower will shed water from the melting ice, as top icing is necessary in shipping.

WE OFFER ONLY THE BEST Cauliflower seed.

Days given represent time from setting of plants to marketable stage—see page 2 for further information. Article beginning page 4 gives information relative to soil preparation and hotbeds.

Cauliflower

Early Snowball "A" 55 days. Selected as the most satisfactory early strain of Snowball Cauliflower. Plants medium height; leaves somewhat waved and crumpled, branching outward at the tips. Inner leaves cover the head well, foliage medium green. Heads of good depth, solid, ivory white, and of fine quality. Early and very even at time of maturity and require very prompt handling. Adapted for summer and early fall harvest and used in districts having a short growing season. Similar to Super Snowball. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c) (oz. \$1.90) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.25) (lb. \$18.65) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$18.40) (10 lbs. @ \$12.40) (25 lbs. @ \$9.40)

Snowball "X" 60 days. For use under wide range of conditions and generally considered the most satisfactory main crop sort for early harvest. Plants large, erect and with ample foliage for head coverage. Leaves long, straight, plain edged, and medium bright green color. Slightly darker than Snowball "A." Heads large, smooth, deep, very solid, and pure white. Unexcelled for quality. About a week slower in reaching maturity than Snowball "A" and harvest not so concentrated. Somewhat similar to Snowdrift. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c) (oz. \$1.70) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.70) (lb. \$17.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$16.75) (10 lbs. @ \$10.75) (25 lbs. @ \$7.75)

Snowball "Y" 65 days. A selection similar to Snowball X but more vigorous and later maturing. Plants large, leaves numerous, fairly erect, medium green. Heads of uniform size and maturity—large, smooth and heavy. Because of vigor, this strain has proved very reliable under adverse growing conditions. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c) (oz. \$2.50) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.30) (lb. \$24.90) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$24.65) (10 lbs. @ \$18.65)
(25 lbs. @ \$15.65)

Please order at exactly the price quoted for the quantity you order 21

Cauliflower Snowball "X"



GROWING AND HARVESTING CELERY

★ Celery requires an abundance of moisture at all stages of growth but will not endure flooding for any length of time. Seed is sown from February to May in beds either drilled or broadcast. This seed must be planted very shallow, is slow to germinate and the bed must be kept moist. The beds may be covered with burlap sacks until the plants begin to come to the surface, when the sacks must be removed at once. The seedlings will be ruined if the sacks are left on even one day too long. After the seedlings are well started, they may be transplanted or thinned out to give them room to make stocky plants. If broadcast, seedlings should be two or three inches each way or if in drills, one inch apart in six inch rows will give strong plants. Usually three months will be required for seed to produce a plant ready to transplant into the field. Here at Rocky Ford seed is planted during March and transplanted during June. 1 oz. should produce 10,000 plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. enough plants for an acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. plants 100 ft. of drill.

Celery plants are usually set in 24 to 36 inch rows, plants placed about 7 inches apart in the row. Frequent cultivation and irrigation is necessary; an abundance of fertilizer must be used unless the soil is exceptionally rich.

As the plants approach maturity they may be blanched by hilling with earth or with boards or special blanching paper. Late celery should be trenched at the approach of freezing weather. The trench should be dug in well drained soil 12 to 15 inches wide, as deep as the plants are tall and as long as desired. Dig the plants with roots on and set them close together in the trench, watering the soil about the roots but being careful to keep the tops dry. Should the plant begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves as this will cause rotting. Cover with boards to shade and keep temperature above freezing point when the weather gets cold by adding straw covered with soil as required. The stalks are gradually blanched and may be used during the winter. From the home garden the whole plants may be taken up late in the fall, packed in a box with soil around the roots and stored in the cellar. Occasional light waterings like above described.



Celery Tall Utah 10-B

Celery

NO AMOUNT OF EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE GROWER WILL OVERCOME THE HANDICAP OF POOR CELERY SEED. OURS IS "AS GOOD AS GROW"

Florida Green Pascal (Summer Pascal) A vigorous, compact green type, partially resistant to blight. Has fewer stalks than Utah, but more than Giant Pascal; long, solid, crisp and quality excellent. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.70) (lb. \$8.05) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$7.80) (5 lbs. @ \$6.80) (15 lbs. @ \$5.80)

Golden Plume or Wonderful 85 days. The earliest maturing variety, and one that resists blight. It is one of the Golden Self Blanching type, but the plants are shorter and more compact. The stalks are brittle and blanch quickly to an attractive golden color, possessing an even nut-like flavor and the finest table quality. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.90) (lb. \$8.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$8.45) (5 lbs. @ \$7.45) (15 lbs. @ \$6.45)

Giant Pascal 140 days. Much used for trenching to produce celery hearts, matures late, and is one of the best for winter use. Plants make vigorous, compact growth, stalks thick, broad and solid; blanches to an attractive yellowish white. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35) (lb. \$7.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.75) (5 lbs. @ \$5.75) (15 lbs. @ \$4.75)

Cornell No. 19 100 days. Cross between Golden Self Blanching and Utah, combining good characteristics of each; early, easily blanched and of outstanding quality. All-over height 24 inches; edible stocks $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Highly resistant to fusarium yellows. (Pkt. 20c) (oz. \$1.20) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.90) lb. \$11.65) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$11.40) (5 lbs. @ \$10.40) (15 lbs. @ \$9.40)

Tall Utah 10-B 130 days. An outstanding strain of green celery. The same in season as Utah No. 15. Plants 26 to 28 inches tall, leaves moderately large, medium dark green. Plants erect, stems 8 to 10 inches long, noticeably uniform in length, rounded, thick, waxy in appearance, branches readily, tender, crisp and of excellent quality. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific coast. (illustrated page 22) (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.85) (lb. \$8.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$8.25)

(5 lbs. @ \$7.25)

(15 lbs. @ \$6.25)

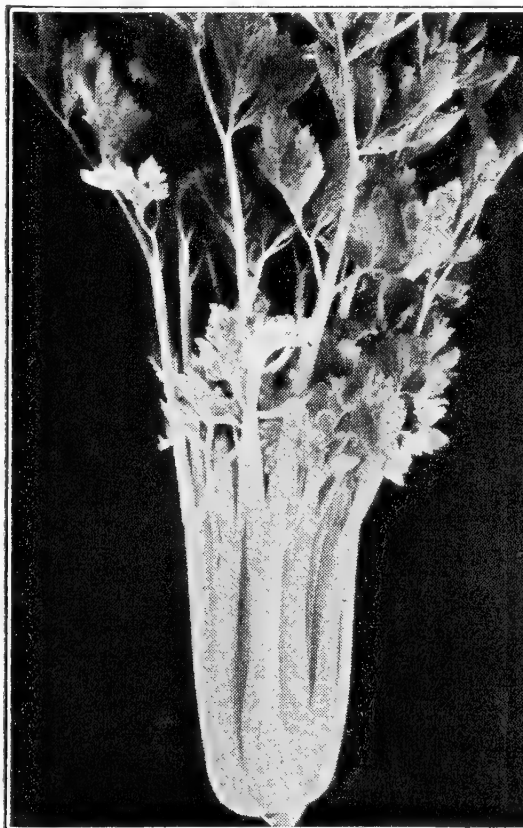
Utah No. 15 130 days. A pure line selection from Utah No. 99, which is becoming important with eastern and northern growers. Height 22 to 28 inches. Plants large, erect, compact. Full heart and composed of many thick, rounded stems; edible stems usually 8 to 10 inches; medium wide, thick, very much round and quite smooth. Outer stems dark green, and inner light green at maturity but can be readily blanched to clear greenish white. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35) (lb. \$7.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.75)

(5 lbs. @ \$5.75)

(15 lbs. @ \$4.75)

Celery Golden Plume



Days given for celery = setting out plants to earliest harvest

Please order at exactly the price quoted for the quantity you order 23

GROWING AND MARKETING CUCUMBERS

• Growing cucumber seed has had our careful study for over 50 years. Some years our production of seed has been nearly half of that grown in the United States. A very large portion of the cucumber seed is grown here in the Rocky Ford district and what we have to offer is not surpassed in quality.

Cucumbers thrive best in a very rich, loamy soil, not containing too much sand. A rather heavy soil is preferable to sandy soil. If available fertilize heavily with barnyard manure, scattered evenly over the surface 2 or 3 inches deep, disced thoroughly, plowed under, and thoroughly harrowed and floated. If commercial fertilizer is used, this will vary according to your soil's needs. Here at Rocky Ford 12-24-12 seems best suited to vine crops.

You can plant with drill rows 3 to 5 feet apart, 3 pounds of seed per acre, covering about 1 inch. You can follow the drill mark and cultivate before the plants come up. Cultivate often. When the

plants have four to six leaves thin to one plant every 18 inches. Keep the cultivator going as long as you can get through the rows. If under irrigation, water once a week lightly and always cultivate between irrigations until the crop is laid by. Keep the cucumbers picked off as fast as they reach the size desired, as if any are allowed to ripen the plants cease to set on more fruit.

Always cut off the cucumbers and handle very carefully. Do not ship any culls. Throw them away and ship only the first-class specimens. They look so much better—the demand is kept up—the consumer is willing to pay a better price. There is less express and package expense and your reputation for a first-class pack is kept up, to the advantage of your bank account.

D. D. T. CAUTION. Do not dust or spray using D. D. T. on beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes, or watermelons. Use Marlato for control of beetles and a good nicotine dust for aphids.



Dennis Burrell and a good specimen Marketer Cucumber

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES—PICKLING VARIETIES PAGE 28

A. & C.

Use Colorado which is an improved selection of A. & C.

Black Diamond Dark Green Tipped (It Stays Green)

60 days. An early slicing sort, very popular in the south. Fruits rich, deep green and retain their color for a long time, white spined. Size and shape much the same as Burrell's Earliest of All, but tapers more to the blossom end, rounded at both ends. Length about 7 inches, thickness $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.20) (10 lbs. @ \$1.10) (100 lbs. @ \$1.00)

Colorado

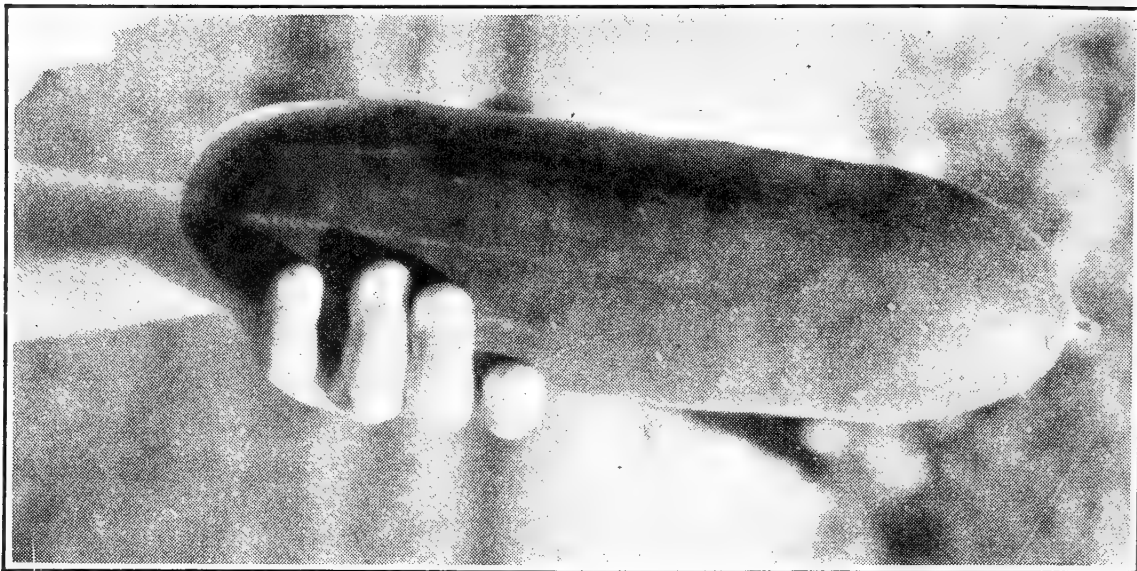
68 days. A sensation with market growers due to its very dark green color and desirable shape for shipping. Color is carried well around the tip or blossom end of the fruit and it is not inclined to have the light color stripes. Fruits about 10 inches in length, straight, and symmetrical. A real money maker for the market grower and fully deserves being one of the "All America" winners. Vines vigorous, bears bountifully. White spined. (AAS) (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Unloading selected cucumbers from which we save Stock Seed for our planting. Jerre Burrell on left. The variety Colorado (mature fruits).

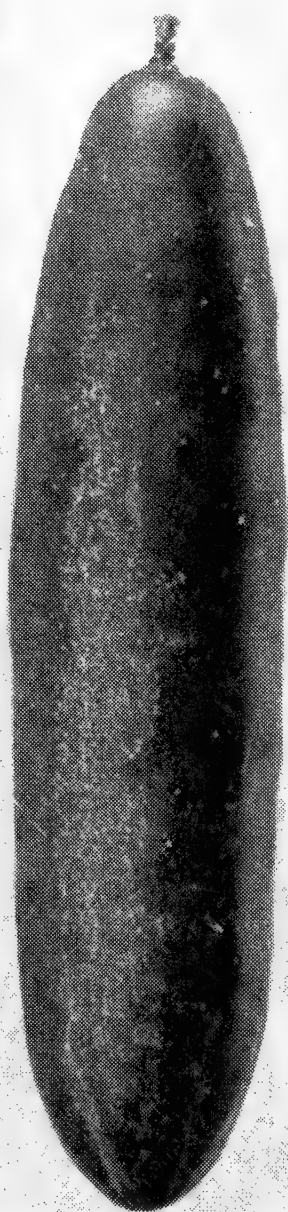
25





Early Surecrop Hybrid 58 days. (AAS) An amazing new Hybrid having marked resistance to Mosaic and Downy mildew. Fruits slender, ends blunt, length $8\frac{1}{2}$ —diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Holds dark green color well. Flesh crisp, white, and seed cavity small. Suited to greenhouse, market grower, and home garden use. (Pkt. 50c) (oz. \$3.50) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.00) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$17.75) (lb. \$35.00) postpaid.

Marketer (Early Green Market)



Cubit 68 days. (AAS) Vine growth vigorous and plants prolific; bears fruits about the size of Straight-8 but average more blunt at the ends giving it somewhat the appearance of Deltus and having thick flesh like the Deltus. Their very deep green color and crisp texture are retained well in shipping and on the market. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35)
(100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Marketer (Early Green Market)

68 days. Southern growers like Marketer because of its vigorous vine and ability to stand intense heat of late spring. It is extremely prolific, throwing an unusually large number of female blossoms per plant resulting in heavy yields. Said to be a cross of Straight 8 and A & C. Holds its dark green color well and particularly admired for the neat appearance and uniformity of fruits. Closely resembles a good strain of A & C; tapering at the ends. A shy seeder and the price must be higher. (AAS) (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.85) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.60) (10 lbs. @ \$1.50)
(100 lbs. @ \$1.40)

(AAS) = All America Selections Award



Straight-8 66 days. Straight-8 produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits, well rounded at both ends. When in best market condition this white spine variety typifies its name, running quite straight, regularly eight inches in length and from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter. In this stage the color is deep green and usually free from objectionable pale striping or tipping. Primarily bred for the shipping trade, also an ideal slicing variety for the home garden and local market. (AAS) (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Taxpayer 64 days. The Taxpayer can best be described as a heavy yielding, very dark green Early Fortune. Fruits dark green, taper abruptly to the stem end and slightly to the blossom end. An excellent shipper, and one of the mildest flavored of the dark green sorts. Length eight to nine inches, thickness two and one-half inches. White spined. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)
(AAS) = All America Selections Award

Beginning about 1902 when D. V. Burrell discovered cucumber seed could be produced better here and until beginning of the World War II, a very large part of the cucumber seed of the U. S. was grown in the Rocky Ford District. Proper growing conditions, personnel with know-how, and suitable machinery make Rocky Ford grown cucumber seed the standard of comparison.

Boston Pickling Improved 58 days. A splendid sort small bottle pickles, also large sours and dills. Fruits about the same size as National, being a refined selection and should not be confused with ordinary stocks of Boston Pickling. Fruits dark green, very firm, black spined, 6 to 6½ inches long, 2½ inches thick, only slightly tapered. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.20) (10 lbs. \$1.10) (100 lbs. @ \$1.00)

Brice 66 days. Southern pickle packers requiring long slender fruits that are remarkably free from nubs and crooks will be delighted with this new variety. Vines prolific, giving good protection to the pickles which are dark emerald green and do not turn yellow. Cure out in brine as well as any white spined sort but requires more time than black spined varieties. Diameter 1½ in. when 6 in. long. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Burrell's Earliest of All 60 days. During the past 50 years, we have produced more cucumber seed than any other grower selling direct to planters. Burrell's Earliest of All is our own introduction and we have sold more pounds of this variety than any other we grow. Fruits dark green, uniform, square ended; about 7 inches long as a slicer. Flesh pearly white and crisp. Burrell's Earliest of All never turns red and is a most popular variety for pickling in the South. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Model 58 days. Popular in Miss. and Ga. for pickling as there it produces more nub and crook free tonnage than others. Shape and size resembles National Pickling, however it is white spined and does not turn red. Color is dark green. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.50) (10 lbs. @ \$1.40) (100 lbs. @ \$1.30)

Improved National Pickling 50 days. Vines rather small, fruits straight, symmetrical, full at the ends; length 6½ inches, thickness 2½ inches. Black spined, recommended for production of high grade small pickles, a good yielder. This variety has taken first place with pickle packers in the north central states. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Large National Pickling 50 days. Much the same as the Improved National but fruits are slightly larger and thicker. It is a tremendous yielder and the fruits at the pickling stage, when well grown, have a remarkably small percentage of nubs and crooks. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Producer 54 days. A white spined sort recommended for pickles in southern states as it does not produce fruits with reddish color. Shape somewhat more stubby than National Pickling and a more plentiful bearer. Mature cucumbers 5½ by 2¼ inches. Resembles a very short Earliest of All. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.20) (10 lbs. @ \$1.10) (100 lbs. @ \$1.00)

Sweet Corn

Hybrid varieties. Will not reproduce true the second year, consequently do not save seed from the crop.

Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for 100 feet of row, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre. The fresher sweet corn is, the better the flavor. Plant for a succession, using some of the extra early, early and main crop varieties. A month to six weeks later plantings of early sorts may be made for late use. We suggest plantings of Golden Cross Bantam at 10 day intervals until August 1st in this latitude. If white and yellow corns are planted adjoining, cross pollination will cause the ears to produce some off color kernels. Do not plant sweet corn near field corn. It is better to use three or four short rows instead of one long one. Transfer of pollen is better resulting in more desirable ears. Warm weather, moderate moisture and rich soil are desirable but most garden soil will do if worked deeply and thoroughly before planting. Wait until the ground is warm and avoid the seed rotting. Rows may be spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Use a wider planting for taller varieties. In drills, plant 5 or 6 seeds to the foot; in hills, 5 to 6 seeds per hill. When plants are about 5 inches tall, thin to 6 to 12 inches apart. Cultivate well and keep free from weeds.

Aristogold (Hybrid)

83 days. (AAS) Withstands abuse from weather. A handsome, fast

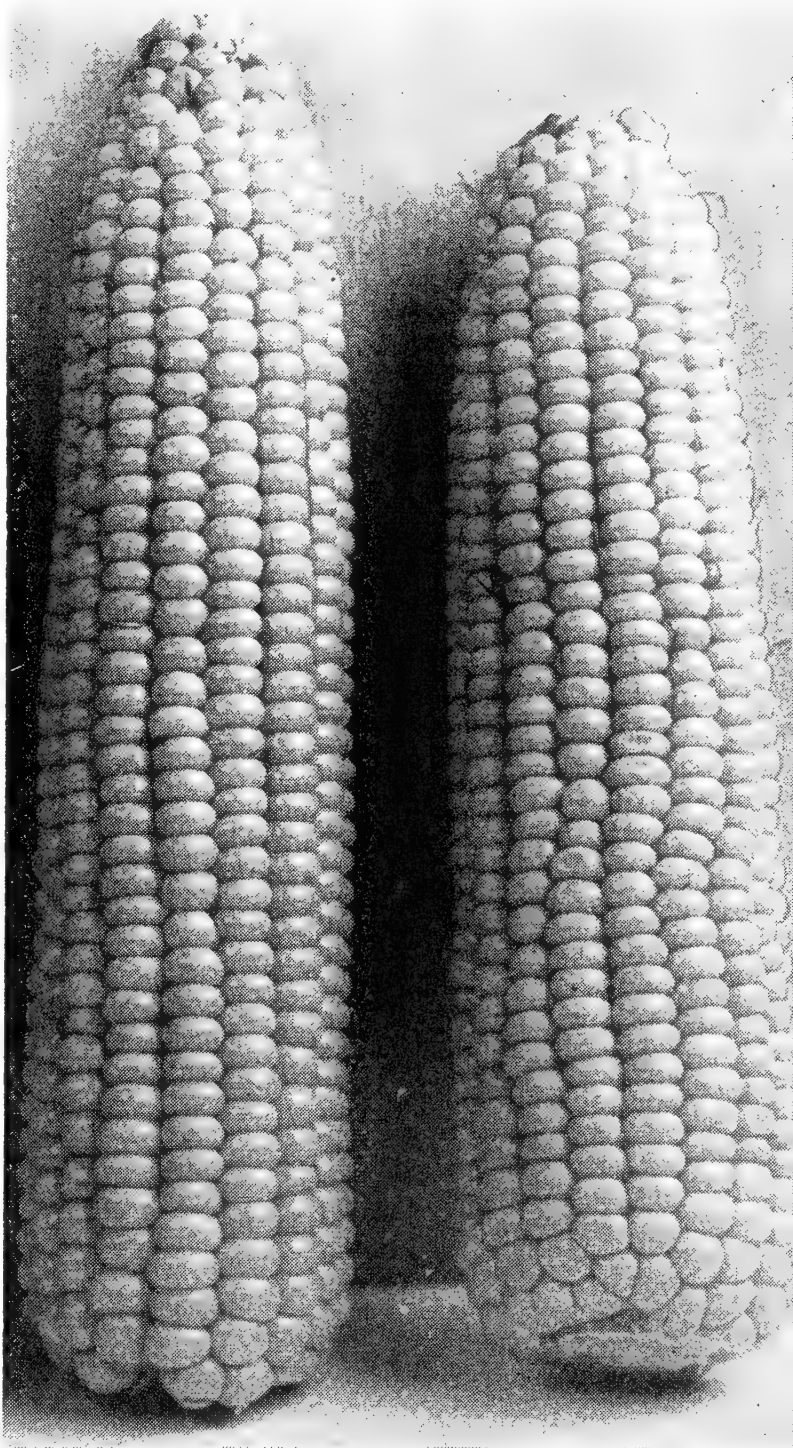
growing, rich yellow color. Ears extra long 12 to 14 rowed, with

deeper kernels than any other Bantam type. Stalks 8 feet tall makes exceptional yields even under adverse conditions of drought or heat because of the deep root system. Will withstand planting in cold, wet soil better than most varieties. Ear length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. That our customers like this is proved by its being one of the best sellers. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c) (lb. 75c) postpaid.

Not postpaid

(lb. 55c) (10 lbs. @ 48c) (100 lbs. @ 43c)

Aristogold



Golden Freezer (Hybrid)

84 days. (New.) Probably the best freezing sort yet introduced. Its most distinctive feature is its long $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch ear which has the very small diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Ideally suited to quick blanching resulting in kernels not becoming overcooked and soft. Height about 6 ft., good vigor. Home freezers will be delighted with it. Good also for canning on the cob. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c) (lb. 75c) postpaid.

Not postpaid

(lb. 55c) (10 lbs. @ 48c) (100 lbs @ 43c)



Sweet Corn Bantam Evergreen Hybrid

Bantam Evergreen Hybrid (2439) 89 days. Particularly valuable to truckers and canners in the east and in irrigated sections. Stalks sturdy and upright. Ears about eight inches long, cylindrical, 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels tender, yellow, medium wide and deep. A half-brother to Golden Cross Bantam. Highly resistant to bacterial wilt and the long husks afford considerable protection from the ear worm. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c) (lb. 70c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 50c) (10 lbs. @ 45c) (100 lbs. @ 42c)

Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid) 88 days. Excellent for market growers and well adapted for canner's use. Highly resistant to bacterial wilt and very prolific. Stalks 6 feet high, sturdy, with exceptionally dark green leaves. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, 10-14 rowed. Extremely uniform in plant and ear characteristics and in maturity. The most widely used hybrid variety and the standard of comparison.

(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c) (lb. 70c) postpaid.

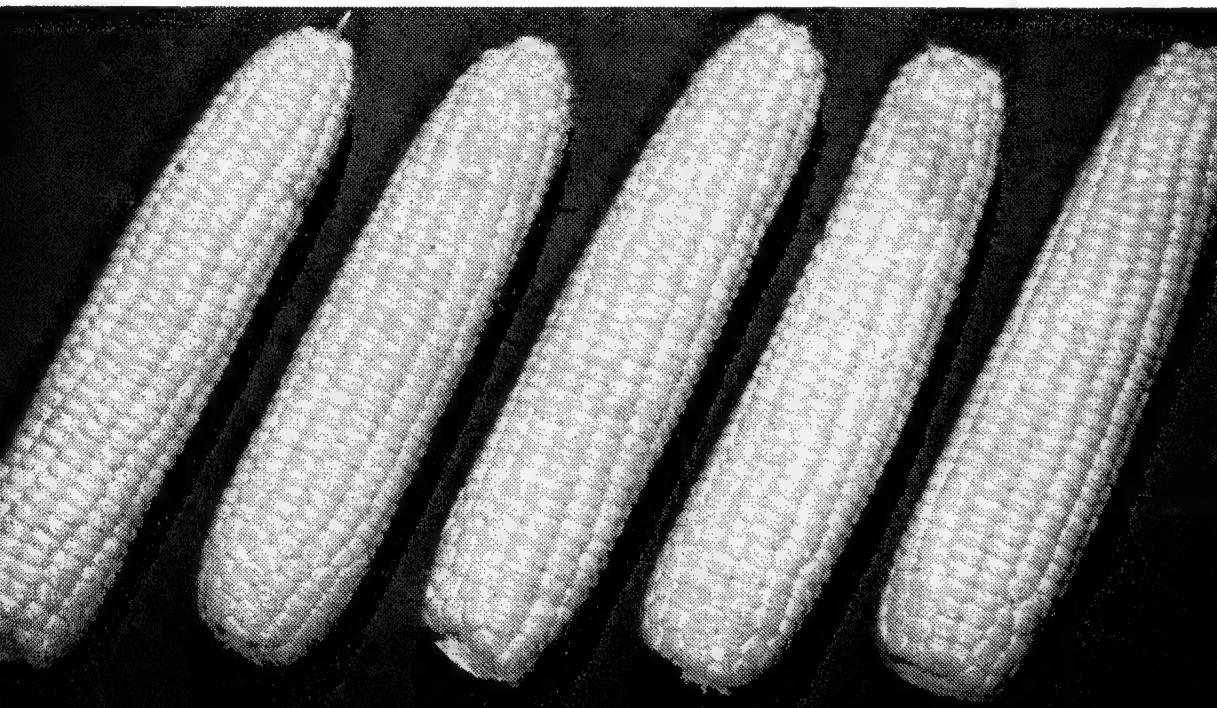
Not postpaid (lb. 50c) (10 lbs. @ 44c) (100 lbs. @ 39c)

Golden Rocket (Hybrid) 67 days. The quality and performance shows this to be with the best of the very earliers. Stalk $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, ears 7 inches long, primarily 12 rowed. Kernels medium width and quality very good. We recommend this for your early planting, to be followed by Seneca Golden Hybrid.

(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c) (lb. 70c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 50c) (10 lbs. @ 45c) (100 lbs. @ 42c)

Sweet Corn Golden Cross Bantam. The most flavorful variety and standard of quality by which others are judged.



Sweet Corn

HYBRID—HEAVIER YIELDS—BETTER QUALITY

lochief (Hybrid)

89 days. Longer ears, heavier tonnage make this outstanding among recent introductions. Main crop: for canning and market. Stalk: 6¾ ft. Ears: 9 inches, 14-18 rowed. Kernels: golden, deep and uniform. (AAS) (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 40c) (lb. 70c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 50c) (10 lbs. @ 45c) (100 lbs. @ 42c)

Seneca Golden Hybrid

75 days. We receive more complimentary reports on this than any other corn. Stalks 5½ feet tall, bearing two marketable ears (7½-inch) on practically every stalk. Best Hybrid corn for high altitude and extra early growing. Kernels large golden yellow and of best quality. Seed small; five to six lbs. will plant an acre. Should not use in the South where bacterial wilt is serious. Colorado, Oklahoma and California growers have found it to be a money-maker. (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 45c) (lb. 80c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 60c)

(10 lbs. @ 54c)

(100 lbs. @ 49c)



Seneca Golden Hybrid

Most sweet corn seed will be sent chemically treated for better protection against unfavorable conditions during germination period.

Sweet Corn

OPEN POLLINATED VARIETIES

Golden Bantam

78 days.

One of the sweetest yellow corns;

stalks 5 feet and commonly produce two ears. Ears eight rowed, 6½ inches long and whether eaten from the cob or canned the quality is excellent. (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 30c) (lb. 55c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 35c) (10 lbs. @ 28c) (100 lbs. @ 23c)

Country Gentleman

100 days. Produces long white shoe peg kernels without rows. It is the sweetest of the sweet corns. Stalk 7 feet, ears 9 inches. (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 30c) (lb. 55c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 35c) (10 lbs. @ 30c) (100 lbs. @ 25c)

Stowell's Evergreen

100 days. White variety for home use, market and canning. Stalks strong, producing two large ears. Kernels: Rich, Sugary flavor and fine quality until quite advanced. Stalk 7½ feet, ears 8 inches. (Pkt. 15c) (½ lb. 30c) (lb. 55c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 35c) (10 lbs. @ 29c) (100 lbs. @ 24c)

Please Allow Plenty for Postage on Not Postpaid Amounts

Any Excess Payment Will Be Refunded—See page 96

Pop Corn

Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per 100 feet of row—4 to 6 lbs. per acre. Also see Culture Sweet Corn page 29.

South American

110 days. Produces large yellow kernels. Pops to enormous size, flavor excellent.

Ears 7 in. long, slender, 14 rowed. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c) (lb. 50c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 30c) (10 lbs. @ 25c) (100 lbs. @ 20c)

Purdue 31, Hybrid

This hybrid combines high yield with good expansion and excellent quality.

Ears 7 to 8 in. long with 14 to 16 rows of medium yellow kernels. Plants 6 ft. tall—vigorous, and stand well to maturity. Under good conditions this hybrid will develop at least two good ears per stalk. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c) (lb. 90c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 70c) (10 lbs. @ 65c) (100 lbs. @ 60c)

Dill

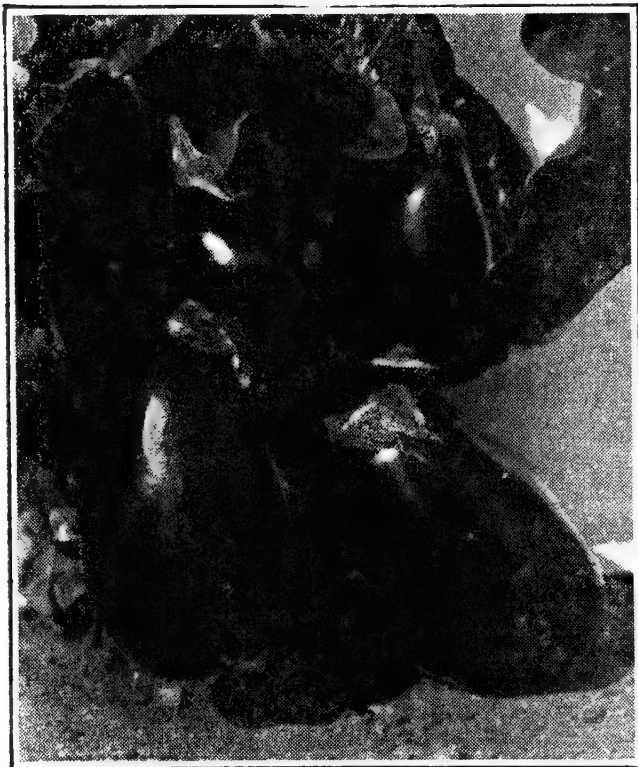
Mammoth

Pickle packers should write for special quotation in large quantities. Dill is used for making dill pickles. It is easily grown and should be in more gardens. (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.30) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.05) (10 lbs. @ 95c) (100 lbs. @ 90c)

Egg Plant

Culture same as pepper—See Page 57



Black Beauty

80 days. An early sort used by home gardeners and truckers. Plants bear 4 to 6 large egg shaped fruits. Skin is smooth, very dark purple, holds up well after picked.

(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c) (oz. 80c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65) (lb. \$7.85) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$7.60) (5 lbs. @ \$6.60)

Ft. Myers Market

85 days. Vigorous, productive, high bush variety, holds fruits well off the ground. Ideal size for shipment, 9 to 10 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; nearly egg-shaped, broadest near blossom end.

Deep purplish-black color and high gloss is outstanding. Especially adapted to Florida and Cuban conditions. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c) (oz. 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75) (lb. \$8.25) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$8.00) (5 lbs. @ \$7.00)

Endive

Plant 4 lbs. per acre—1 oz. for 100 ft. of row—1 pkt., 12 ft. of row.

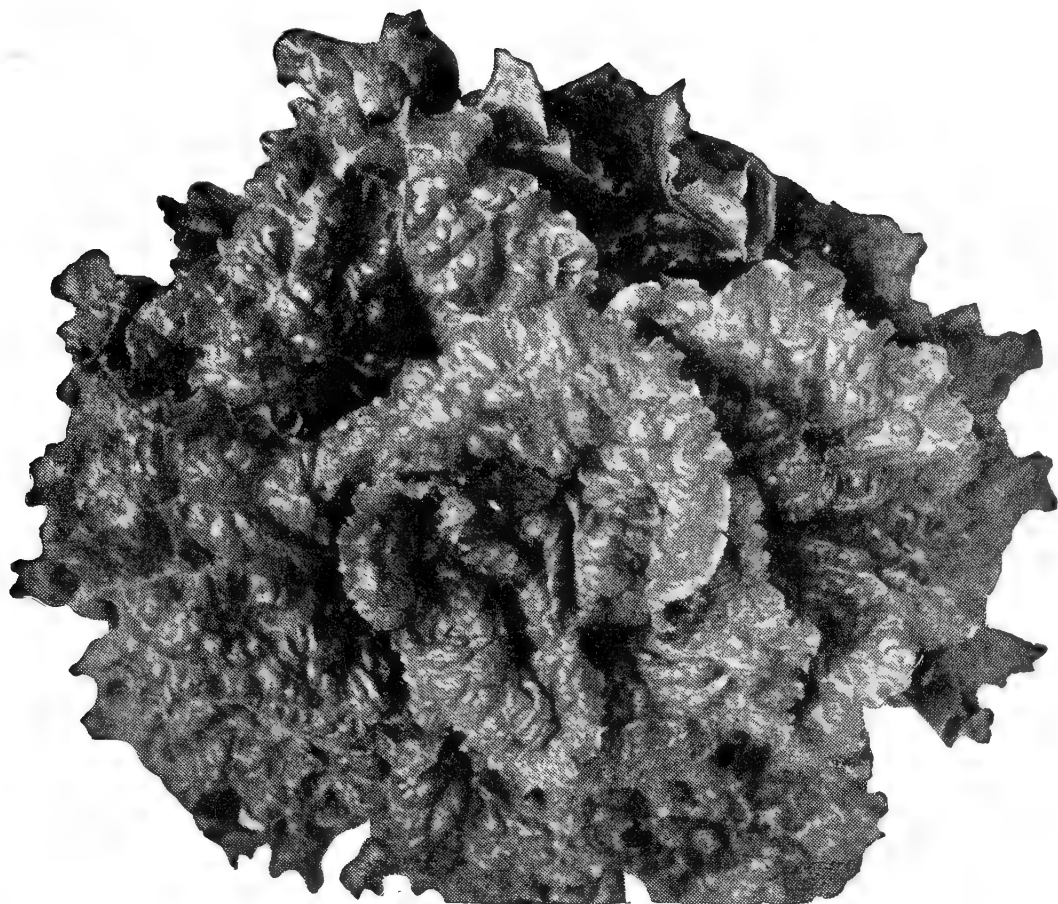
Endive seed may be sown as soon as ground can be worked in the spring but the best quality in the fall from about July 1 plantings. Rows 20 to 30 inches apart. Thin plants to 12 inches.

Full Heart (Florida Deep Heart)

90 days. Extensively used by market gardeners and shippers. An improved strain with larger leaf, broader, thicker, well-blanching head, earlier in maturity. Growth upright, leaves slightly crumpled, strongly bunched with well blanching heart. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.50) (10 lbs. @ \$1.25) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Lettuce



Lettuce—Grand Rapids Forcing

HOW TO GROW LETTUCE

Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row, 3 pounds per acre.

• The most favorable conditions for growing good lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, and steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until time for use. Seed germinates quickly and may be planted as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. Sow about 15 to 18 seeds to the foot of row to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in 18 to 20 inch rows. Leaf lettuce may be thinned 4 inches apart.

When growing Head Lettuce, it is necessary that the heading season take place during cool weather. For this reason it is a good policy in sections where hot weather sets in early in the season to sow the seed in boxes indoors or in hotbeds and set out as early as weather conditions permit. If this is not practical, seed may be sown in the open ground as early as soil and weather conditions are favorable. Thin 12 inches apart in the row and give thorough cultivation. A side dressing of nitrate of soda, given as soon as the plants have made some growth will be found beneficial.

Here at Rocky Ford a late planting is made about the first week in August, which produces excellent head lettuce for late fall shipment.

Lettuce

LEAF VARIETIES

Black Seeded Simpson

45 days. A nationally popular variety for spring and early summer culture. Plants large, attractive, with broad frilled light green leaves; crisp texture and splendid quality. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.05)

Grand Rapids Tip Burn Resistant

42 days. There is no better forcing variety among the curled leaved sorts than Grand Rapids, and is quite as good for outdoor culture as other sorts. Early, hardy, disease resistant; plants large, upright, compact and handsome; color bright green, leaves large, broad edges, much waved and frilled, tender and sweet. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.50) (10 lbs. @ \$1.25) (100 lbs @ \$1.10)

Please order at exactly the price quoted for the quantity you order 33



Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES

Great Lakes

83 days. (AAS) Will really stand up and produce hard heads in hot weather and remain in condition long after forming. Large, attractive, deep green, well folded with brittle texture. Shows considerable resistance to tipburn injury. Suited to upland soils and can be used on muck land. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30) (lb. \$3.90) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.65) (10 lbs. @ \$3.40) (100 lbs. @ \$3.25)

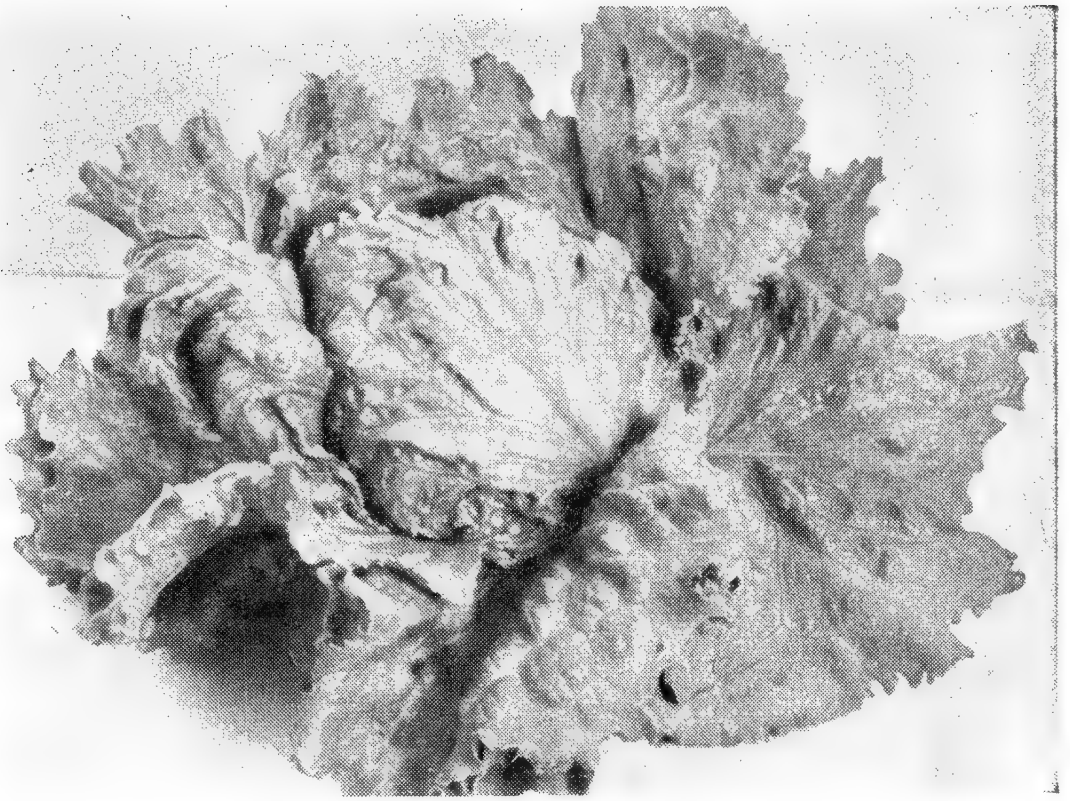
34

Premier Great Lakes

80 days. An early smooth leaf type of Great Lakes. Head uniformly large (2 lbs.), dark green, solid and only slightly ribbed. Developed by Prof. Lewis of Penn State College and received All America award. (AAS) (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30) (lb. \$3.90) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.65) (10 lbs. @ \$3.40) (100 lbs. @ \$3.25)





Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES

Imperial 847 83 days. Very popular in the East and South for market garden and shipping. Resistant to brown blight. Heads round, well-folded, crisp, medium size. Leaves smooth, thick, medium light green. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.05) (lb. \$3.15) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.90) (10 lbs. @ \$2.65) (100 lbs. @ \$2.50)

Imperial 152 82 days. One of the surest heading sorts. A good solid variety which blanches into almost a pure white color. Resistant to brown blight and very hardy, altho fairly susceptible to tipburn. Stands long distance shipping. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.05) (lb. \$3.15) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.90) (10 lbs @ 2.65) (100 lbs @ \$2.50)

Imperial E-4 85 days. Primarily a spring shipping lettuce but also used for early Fall harvest. Like other cool weather varieties both plants and heads are large, leaves broad and rounded, slightly crumpled, medium dark green. Heads rounded, tightly folded, firm an quality excellent. Resistant to brown blight and not as subject to tipburn as some. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.05) (lb. \$3.15) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.90) (10 lbs @ 2.65) (100 lbs @ \$2.50)

Mustard

Giant Southern Curled 60 days. Plants are of upright habit, highly esteemed for their vigor, hardiness and high quality. Leaves are large, light green, crumpled and frilled at the edges. A desirable market and home garden variety. (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.20) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 95c) (10 lbs. @ 80c) (100 lbs. @ 70c)

Florida Broad Leaf 50 days. Large vigorous growth; leaves green, large, broad-oval with distinct whitish midrib, margin toothed, but not frilled; seeds reddish-brown. (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.15) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 90c) (10 lbs. @ 75c) (100 lbs. @ 65c)

Please Allow Plenty for Postage on Not Postpaid Amounts
Any Excess Payment Will Be Refunded—See page 96

GROWING CANTALOUPE

Plant 2 lbs. per acre in drills or 1 lb. if hand planted in hills 1 oz. to 100 hills

★ The land should be a sandy loam, avoiding both too sandy and too heavy soil. If possible, do not plant where cantaloupes were grown previously within three or four years. A heavy oat stubble plowed under is one of the first locations. Bean land is usually very good. The first year after alfalfa or clover is not good as a rule because the melons grow too soft and are irregular in size, shape, netting and quality. The second year after alfalfa or clover is usually very good. Fall plowing is best, followed in the spring with several disings.

If planted in hills the rows should be 5 to 6 feet apart each way. Cross cultivating improves the yield, quality and earliness. Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill about 2 inches deep and thin to one or two plants when they have 5 or 6 leaves. If drilled in rows 5 to 6 feet apart thin to one plant every 3 or 4 feet. Hoe carefully around the plants; keep free from weeds and cultivate often. We have found 8 or 10 cultivations at least should be given and more would be better.

After the vines reach so far across the row that you can no longer cultivate, the ends of the vines should be carefully turned back and an additional cultivation given. We use small 4 wheeled tractors with bean harvester knives and vine turners for laying by. Cultivate shallow close to the plants and deeper farther away, deep cultivation will cut the roots and damage the crop.

The main spread of roots is on the harder ground under the plowed ground. For this reason plowing should be 8 to 10 inches deep and cultivation by knives or sweeps rather than shovels.

If under irrigation, cantaloupes should be watered regularly about every two weeks. Early in the season furrows should be close to the plants and water should be allowed to run just long enough to moisten the soil beyond the plant row. Later furrows may be farther away from the plants. Do not allow the water to remain in the furrows too long so that the soil becomes water-logged. Continue irrigating through the ripening season to keep the vines thrifty.

D. D. T. CAUTION. Do not dust or spray using D. D. T. on beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes, or watermelons. Use Marlate Insecticide listed page 74 for control of cucumber beetles and a good nicotine dust to control aphids. Use SR No. 91 and dust with sulphur to control mildew (sulphur will kill vines of cantaloupe varieties not sulphur resistant).

Our business has been closely associated with the cantaloupe industry. Since the first green fleshed Rocky Fords were shipped from our home town, our catalog has carried the continued story of the improvement in varieties of shipping cantaloupes.

We are determined that our cantaloupe seed be of the best obtainable.

MARKET ONLY GOOD MELONS

With all cantaloupes the customer develops an appetite and buys regularly if the melons are always good, but poor melons destroy the desire for melons and those who would be good buyers, turn to other fruit instead.

Don't pick cantaloupes green.

Don't pick cantaloupes from rusted vines.

Don't pick cantaloupes from aphids covered vines.

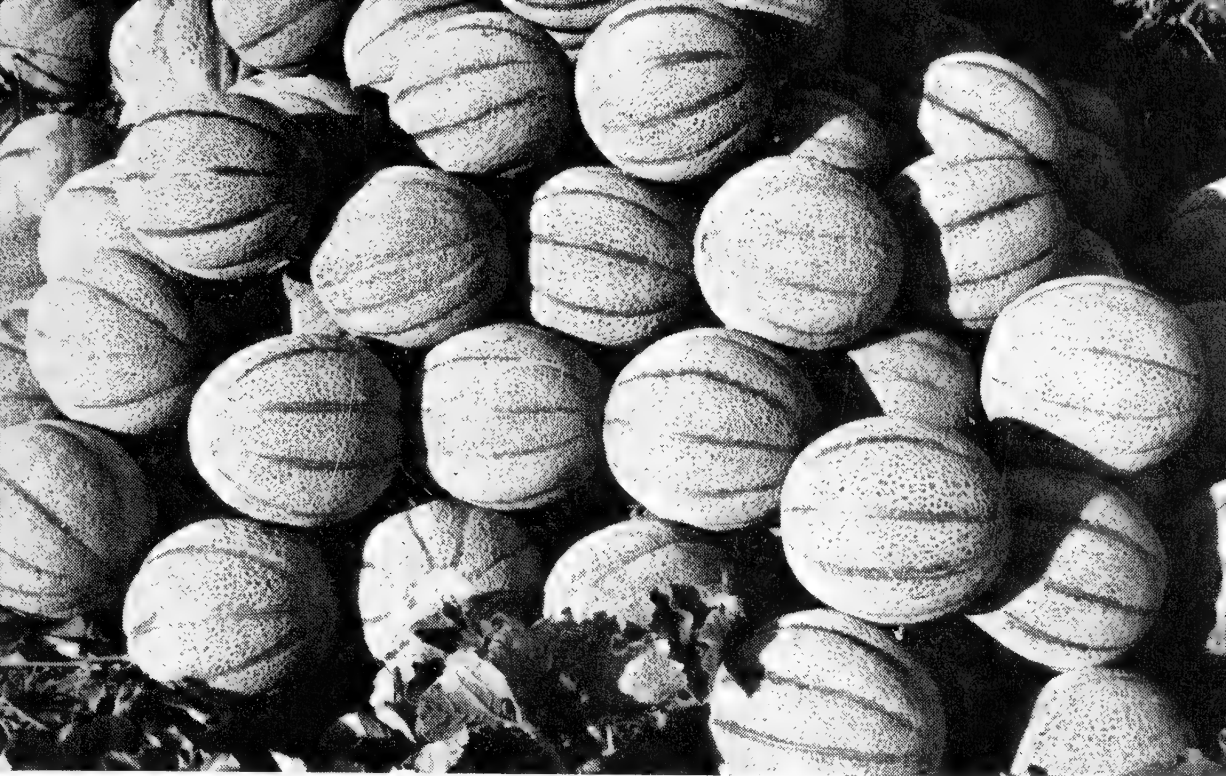
Don't pick cantaloupes from vines diseased with mildew.

Don't pack melons you would not buy to eat yourself if you were the customer.

Don't buy cheap seed. You cannot afford to risk your season's work and the use of your land and chance a poor return which may be the result of using poor seed.

"Plant seeds of known origin."

We grow the cantaloupe seed we sell.



Cantaloupe Hearts of Gold

Cantaloupe

Burrell Gem 98 days. Our own introduction. One of the best shippers for some sections where there is little rainfall and irrigation is depended upon. Fruits oval, 6 inches long, 4 ½ inches in diameter, well developed, closely laced netting, unnetted suture between the ribs. Flesh deep orange salmon, thick, very fine grained, spicy and sweet. Packs 12 to the Jumbo flat crate. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) postpaid.
Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Burrell's Superfecto 92 days. This variety of our own introduction is especially recommended for planting where melons are inclined to rust. Pack 12 to 15 to the Jumbo flat crate. The netting is well developed and closely laced, covering the entire melon "Solid Net." Flesh rich orange salmon, thick, and seed cavity very small; quality is unexcelled, flesh is fine grained, very sweet and spicy. The best cantaloupe for late market. STOCK SEED (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.15) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.90) (10 lbs. @ \$1.80) (100 lbs. @ \$1.70)
No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Eden Gem (Rocky Ford Green Flesh) 92 days. A green fleshed Rocky Ford type, slightly oblong, solidly netted, very firm and highly resistant to rust. A good shipper. Packs 15 to the standard flat crate. Flesh green, deep, fine grained and sweet. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.85) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.60) (10 lbs. @ \$1.50) (100 lbs. @ \$1.40)

Hearts of Gold Large Round Type or Morrill strain, 90 days. The outstanding feature of this melon is its deep golden flesh which is of the finest quality; sweet, spicy, fine-grained, and distinctly flavored. Melons medium large, round, well netted except a narrow stripe between narrow ribs. Very firm and ships well for moderate distances.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.15) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.90) (10 lbs. @ \$1.80) (100 lbs. @ \$1.70)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)



A fine field of cantaloupe, Burrell's Jumbo. The melons are piled as shown in the picture and then graded and seeded.

Burrell's Jumbo 85 days. The original stock of Hale's Best produced some very large fine melons that were exceptionally well adapted to roadside market selling and for bulk hauling in trucks. They were so extremely large, however, that they were hardly as well suited to packing in crates as some of the smaller types. By critical selection we produced a uniform type of this having a distinct stripe or suture running from stem to blossom end. It is a big melon; the average weight from our seed fields being about 4½ pounds each, which would mean that the melons pack nine or even less to the Jumbo flat crate. Well netted between the distinct suture, practically no ribs. Flesh is thick, deep salmon, flavor sweet and of fine eating quality. Because of its firm flesh it holds up and keeps longer than H. B.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.15) post-paid. Saved from select melons for the most critical planters.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.90) (10 lbs. @ \$1.80) (100 lbs. @ \$1.70)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) post-paid. Saved from good melons grown from our Select Stock seeds.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Hales Best, Burrell's Jumbo Use Burrell's Jumbo, our new name for this variety because different stocks are being offered by some under the name Jumbo Hales Best.

From Kentucky I can recall early in life hearing my grandfather speak of your seed as being the best he could buy. My father thought the same. I suppose in my family we have ordered seed from you for nearly 50 years. I am that old and can't remember when Grandfather first ordered seed from you.



Cantaloupe Improved H. B. No. 36. Jim Burrell our farm manager.

Improved H. B. No. 36 82 days. Is a beautiful melon; highly flavored, really good to eat. So wonderfully uniform that it is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. In size it is large, packing mostly 36's or using the Jumbo flat crate 12's. Melon is solidly netted, little if any suture and no ribs. The rich, spicy salmon flesh is deep, fine grained and holds up well for long distance shipping. Not for districts where powdery mildew is prevalent, in which case we recommend Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 or S R No. 91.
STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.15) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.90) (10 lbs. @ \$1.80) (100 lbs. @ \$1.70)
No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

H. B. 936 82 days. Developed from the No. 36, but more uniform in size as it holds up uniformly late in the season in this respect; color and texture of the flesh the same, but hardly as thick meated. Netting heaviest of the H.B.'s and not inclined to run to slick melons in the later pickings.
STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.15) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.90) (10 lbs. @ \$1.80) (100 lbs. @ \$1.70)
No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Purdue 44 88 days. Selection from Seed Breeders made by Purdue University with a view of obtaining a top quality shipping cantaloupe with resistance to alternaria leaf spot. The melons are extremely uniform in size, no pronounced ribs, and the net is heavy and uniform. We consider this to be one of the best of Hale's Best type cantaloupe yet introduced, and suggest that you try some of it. Size the same as H. B. 936.
STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.15) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.90) (10 lbs. @ \$1.80) (100 lbs. @ \$1.70)
No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)



Hand cutting special Stack Seed of Cantaloupe No. 45. Particular attention is paid to depth, texture and color of flesh as well as size, netting and uniformity of the melons.

Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 87 days. The variety most

used in the Rocky Ford district as it may be vine ripened, picked full slip and stand shipment to distant points. Quality is among the best of the very long distance shippers. Flesh salmon, firm, fine textured and sweet. Our strain produces more uniform melons than what is generally offered as this variety. The melons from which we produced our stock seed were **taste tested**. That is, the individual melons were tasted for flavor and sweetness and all discarded except the very best. We were definitely able to improve the quality of our 45 by this method.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.15) postpaid. Saved from Select melons for the most critical planters.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.90) (10 lbs. @ \$1.80) (100 lbs. @ \$1.70)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Mildew Resistant No. 5 90 days. Bred for districts where Powdery Mildew is

prevalent. It is extensively used and has proved to be one of the most resistant to the disease. Vines strong and vigorous, foliage abundant, melons set heavily. Fruits jumbo 36's in size; slightly ribbed; net low. Flesh salmon colored, smooth and of good flavor, having a considerably higher sugar content than most commercial cantaloupe. Pick on first sign of a slip; if picked full slip will not carry to distant markets. (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.20) (10 lbs. @ \$1.10) (100 lbs. @ \$1.00)

S R No. 91 (Sulphur Resistant) 87 days. Is resistant to sulphur and

has an apparent tolerance to some forms of Mosaic. A quality melon for long distance shipping or local markets. Vines: dark green, vigorous, productive. Fruit: large, short oval, with close, high net and tough rind. Flesh: thick, rich salmon. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.95) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.70) (10 lbs. @ \$1.60) (100 lbs. @ \$1.50)

Muskmelon

Bender's Surprise 90 days. Fruits oblong with full rounded ends; weight 7 pounds, coarse netting, distinctly ribbed; skin hard and greyish yellow at maturity. Flesh bright salmon of delicious quality, not recommended for long distance shipping. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Delicious (Early Bender) 83 days. Somewhat similar to Bender's Surprise but a week earlier and more nearly round in shape. Fruits about 6 inches in diameter, netting coarse and ribs prominent. Rind solid, creamy green at maturity. Salmon fleshed, recommended for home garden and local markets. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Granite State (New) 83 days. A New Hampshire melon developed for northern areas. Much like Honey Rock but oval in shape and with thicker flesh; heavily-netted, ribbed, 3 to 4 lbs., Flesh salmon, sweet and well flavored. One of the earliest. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.85) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.60) (10 lbs. @ \$1.50) (100 lbs. @ \$1.40)

Honey Dew—Green Meated 112 days. Of African origin and requires a long season. Ours is the smooth globe type preferred by the leading shippers. Rind smooth, hard, no netting, creamy white, changing to a slightly golden tinge when ripe. Flesh light emerald green, thick, juicy and tender, the sweetest of all melons. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.95) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.70) (10 lbs. @ \$1.60) (100 lbs. @ \$1.50)

Honey Rock 85 days. We developed a strain that is more solidly netted and with thicker flesh. Rind is tough, brittle and hard; coarsely netted. Fruits round, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh medium thick, delicate, deep salmon color, juicy and very sweet. Home and roadside market. (AAS) (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Delavan Burrell in one of our seed fields—Queen of Colorado.





Muskmelon, Iroquois—Tops in quality and can be grown in sections where fusarium wilt would destroy most varieties.

Iroquois 90 days. Has definite resistance to fusarium wilt. Fruits are round to slightly oval, about 6½ inches in diameter, with prominent ribs and coarse heavy netting; the rind is tough like that of Schoon's Hard-Shell and the melons hold up well. Flesh, deep orange and fine texture. A handsome, uniform and truly "good to eat" melon with a bright future.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.15) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.90) (10 lbs. @ \$1.80) (100 lbs. @ \$1.70)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.55) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.30) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Pride of Wisconsin Use Queen of Colorado. (AAS)

Queen of Colorado 88 days. One of the best all-around varieties of muskmelon yet introduced. Certainly no variety can claim superiority in flavor and eating quality. Holds up well for several days. Melons solidly netted with a very coarse loosely laced gray netting, slightly ribbed. Flesh thick and salmon in color. Improved selection of the Pride of Wisconsin. Seed is delicate and must be planted shallow, kept moist and no crust allowed to form. It is difficult to get satisfactory stands otherwise. (Illustrated page 41).

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.20) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.95) (10 lbs. @ \$1.85) (100 lbs. @ \$1.75)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Schoon's Hard-Shell 88 days. An excellent flavored melon somewhat on the order of Bender's Surprise in shape and general appearance. It is valuable, especially for its extra hard shell which makes it fine for marketing as it will stand up better than most varieties. It is deeply ribbed, covered with a grayish yellow rope-like netting except for the distinct stripes or interstices. Skin is a beautiful yellow, flesh is medium in grain, red salmon in color, and the sweet, tasty flavor calls for more. Weight, about 6 to 7 pounds.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.20) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.95) (10 lbs. @ \$1.85) (100 lbs. @ \$1.75)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) post-paid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

GROWING WATERMELONS

Select a well-drained sandy loam; new sod land is best; and good loamy soil which is well drained is good.

If under irrigation run large furrows 8 feet apart and plant the hills well up on the border 8 to 10 feet apart. Be careful not to irrigate too often. Plant to a depth of about one inch, shallower early when the soil is cold and slightly deeper for late planting.

Watermelons are lovers of drouth and the finest melons are grown under semi-arid conditions.

Plow deep and harrow well to make a fine seed bed. A liberal coat of stable manure disced in before plowing will increase the size and yield.

Cultivate shallow next to, and deeper away from the plants using knives or duck feet, being careful not to cut roots.

It is sometimes desirable to turn the ends of the runners when they begin to reach out across the row and give an extra cultivation. This should be done carefully so as not to damage the small melons. This sometimes results in a delay in the setting of the fruit.

Consult your county agent or some successful local grower about commercial fertilizer. Here we use side dressing of 12-24-12, one to two hundred pounds per acre.

DO NOT plant on land where melons were grown before, even if four or five years before, if you have other good land. The vines remove something from the soil not readily replaced, and following crops may produce deformed melons with black ends or shriveled ends, even from the best of seeds. Sometimes, due to unfavorable growing conditions, the first set will produce some ill shaped or blackened melons. These should be pulled from the vines, allowing more shapely melons to set on. Watermelons sometimes produce black-end fruits on ground following sorghums.

Do not press on melons to see if they are ripe. This injures them and results in very poor melons. A slight thump with the finger, if the sound rings clear and a high tone, indicates a green melon; if a hollow, low tone, or rather dead tone, the melon is ripe.

Usually the curl where the melon attaches to the vine dies when the melon is ripe. By a little practice you can tell by the color. A bright, growing color indicates a green melon; a dull green indicates ripeness.

D. D. T. CAUTION. Do not dust or spray using D. D. T. on beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes, or watermelons. Use Marlate Insecticide for control of cucumber beetles and a good nicotine dust for killing aphids.

OUR WATERMELON SEED

● We have been growing Watermelon Seed since 1896 and while we grow a large acreage at the present time practically all of it goes direct to commercial growers. We have watched the principal growing sections and the markets to know the varieties most in demand and those of the highest quality.

Our 1904 catalogue listed the popular varieties of that day. Kleckley Sweet is the only one of those listed in this catalogue. The new Darlington is one of the best for local market and home garden. Florida Giant (Texas Giant) is now the most popular shipping melon with southern growers. Dixie Queen is being used to some extent also Blacklee. Western shippers prefer Klondike. Oregon uses the Striped Klondike Blue Ribbon and California, the Early Black Seeded type. Burrell's Grey is the best of the grey rind melons and we have not yet found a strain of Watson equal to our Red Heart Watson. Don't overlook the New Congo as it will probably become a most popular shipping variety in the south.

**Watermelon Seed Colorado Grown
is
The very best when grown by Burrell.**

Watermelon

Watermelon day has been held annually at Rocky Ford for over 70 years.

Blacklee (Wilt Resistant) 98 days. Combines long distance shipping, good eating quality and wilt resistance. Fruits are dark green, long oval, smooth and symmetrical; flesh, rich red and when cut rarely shows any cavities. Seeds black. The prolific vines usually set more melons than can develop to large size so thinning to the two best fruits per vine is suggested. Weight 30 to 40 pounds. This is of our own growing here in the Rocky Ford district.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$4.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$4.20) (10 lbs. @ \$4.10) (100 lbs. @ \$4.00)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.20) (10 lbs. @ \$2.00) (100 lbs. @ \$1.90)

Burrell's Grey 95 days. This is of our own development and introduction. Fruits large, weighing, as a rule, 40 to 45 pounds; oblong and full. Color light greyish green. Rind extremely hard and tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh firm, stringless, bright red and eating quality about as good as possible in a long distance shipping melon.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c) (lb. \$2.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.55) (10 lbs. @ \$2.35) (100 lbs. @ \$2.25)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Burrell's Red Heart Watson 95 days. A fine grained, deep red fleshed, stringless and very sweet melon. Our fields were free of white-heart. Rind is very tough and darker green than the older strains of Watson. Under proper growing conditions will often average 40 pounds.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c) (lb. \$2.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.55) (10 lbs. @ \$2.35) (100 lbs. @ \$2.25)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Watermelon Garrison—Dennis and Tommy Burrell try to lift one, but there is too much watermelon.





Congo Watermelon—A nice specimen held by Johnny Burrell.

Congo 90 days. Released by the U. S. D. A. at Charleston, S. C. Favorable response from growers, shippers, buyers and transportation agencies indicate that this may become the favorite shipping sort in the south. Congo resembles Garrison (Coker, Darlington) generally in shape, size, and quality. It has a darker green stripe and is darker in color than these. The rind is hard and shipments arrive with no more breakage than Cannonball and generally more dependable quality. While not immune to disease it appears less susceptible to Anthracnose than Cannonball and Garrison; only slightly resistant to fusarium. The seed is of our own growing (see illustration above). Weight 30 to 35 lbs. The variety seems to be well established, uniform and of decided merit.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45) (lb. \$4.30) postpaid. Saved from selected melons for most critical planters.

Not postpaid (lb. \$4.05) (10 lbs. @ \$3.85) (100 lbs. @ \$3.75)
No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.20) (10 lbs. @ \$2.00) (100 lbs. @ \$1.90)

Garrison 85 days. Too tender and delicate for shipment or long hauls, hence is for home garden and local market. Beautiful and showy, symmetrical in shape, and of large size. It is long with irregular dark green stripes alternating with ivory colored stripes lightly veined with fine light green; similar to Darlington and Dude Creek. Flesh brilliant red, very tender and melting, sweet and luscious. Said to be most easily digested of all Watermelons. Less susceptible to Anthracnose than most varieties, a prolific bearer, and immune to sun-burn. (Illustrated page 44).

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30) (lb. \$3.80) postpaid. Saved from selected melons for most critical planters.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.55) (10 lbs. @ \$3.35) (100 lbs. @ \$3.25)
No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.20) (10 lbs. @ \$2.00) (100 lbs. @ \$1.90)

Darlington Similar to Garrison (price same as Garrison above).

Watermelon

Avoid planting on land that has produced watermelons unless alfalfa or some leguminous rotation has been used.



Watermelon Dixie Queen

Dixie Queen 85 days. This attractive, large nearly round melon made a hit from the start, and in addition to being a splendid shipper and a heavy yielder, its striking appearance commands instant attention and ready sale. Its flavor and quality bring repeat customers. Fruits almost round, light green veined with dark green; rind tough. Flesh rich scarlet, sweet and stringless. Ordinary size about 35 pounds, but will grow to as large as 60 pounds. Seeds small and white. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.60) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.35) (10 lbs. @ \$1.15) (100 lbs. @ \$1.05)

Dixie Queen No. 110 (Wilt Resistant) 90 days. In every way an improvement over the regular Dixie Queen. It is not only resistant to wilt but more vigorous, melons larger in size and more uniform in shape, color and size. The flesh is a richer red color, more luscious and sweeter.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c) (lb. \$2.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.55) (10 lbs. @ \$2.35) (100 lbs. @ \$2.25)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Kleckley Sweet, Burrell's Improved 85 days. A most popular home garden sort. Our strain is known by some as the "Hard Shelled Kleckley." Rind is very thin, and not as brittle as some strains. Melons are oblong, very dark green and nearly the same diameter at both ends. Flesh light red, and very sweet and melting. Seeds white and less seeds than most sorts. Local market and home garden melon.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c) (lb. \$2.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.55) (10 lbs. @ \$2.35) (100 lbs. @ \$2.25)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)



Bill Burrell and Our Texas Giant Strain of Watermelon.

Florida Giant (Cannon Ball) 92 days. A vigorous very productive melon popular throughout the South for long distance shipping. Fruits very dark green, large, nearly round; flesh firm, red and of excellent quality, although slightly coarser than Dixie Queen. More acres of this variety are grown than any other.

Our seed of this has given such satisfaction that we have been unable to grow enough to supply the demand. This is the Texas Giant strain.

Our Texas Giant strain of Florida Giant is one you cannot afford to pass up. If you use this variety from any other source, whether satisfied or not, plant a portion of your crop to our seed of this; you may like it well enough to become a Texas Giant fan, thousands have.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55) (lb. \$4.55) postpaid. Saved from selected melons for the most critical planters.

Not postpaid (lb. \$4.30) (10 lbs. @ \$4.10) (100 lbs. @ \$4.00)
No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.20) (10 lbs. @ \$2.00) (100 lbs. @ \$1.90)

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

Continued from page 16

WINTER STORAGE OF ROOT VEGETABLES

Root crops such as beet, carrot, parsnip, potatoes, rutabagas, salsify and turnip may be stored for winter use in either a root cellar, dark basement or in outdoor pits. In any case, the storage should be well drained and ventilated. Tops should always be removed. When storing in root cellar put in alternate layers of roots and sand; this will prevent shriveling. Storing in pits may be accomplished by making a shallow excavation 3 or 4 feet wide and 6 inches deep. Put a good layer of straw in this trench and over the sides. Pile the vegetables in a conical pile, the length depending upon the amount to be stored. Next cover the vegetables with one or two feet of straw and as the weather gets colder cover with sufficient soil to prevent freezing. Some ventilation is necessary and can be secured by leaving a slight space at the top with the straw exposed, or by inserting a drain tile or wooden ventilator. Ventilator should be provided with a cap to keep out the rain and with a screen to exclude rodents.



Threshing a fine crop of Striped Klondike Watermelon

Watermelons

Watermelon day has been celebrated the first Thursday of September for more than 70 years at Rocky Ford. Watermelon seed is grown better here by Burrell.

Klondike, Early Black Seeded 85 days. This is the very small seeded strain which is so popular with California shippers. Weight 18 to 20 pounds. Fruits short, oblong, tapers some to the blossom end; color pure green. Flesh deep red, very sweet and melting. Also known as University strain. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.45)

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.20) (10 lbs. @ \$2.00) (100 lbs. @ \$1.90)

Klondike Striped Blue Ribbon 85 days. The best small melon we have ever seen, considering both eating and shipping qualities. Flesh is deep red, sweet, stringless and melting. Rind light green, conspicuously striped with darker green; advertising itself on the market; thin, hard and tough, making it desirable for shipping. The firm flesh will keep many days. Size is just right for the customer to carry home, weight averaging about 25 pounds. A common expression of those who ate these melons in our seed fields: "The best melon I have ever eaten." The Blue Ribbon strain is resistant to wilt.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$3.45) postpaid. Saved from selected melons for the most critical planters.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.20) (10 lbs. @ \$3.00) (100 lbs. @ \$2.90)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.45) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$2.20) (10 lbs. @ \$2.00) (100 lbs. @ \$1.90)

Klondike R-7 85 days. The Klondike R-7 is the Wilt Resistant strain of green Klondike. We suggest use of the Early Black Seeded Klondike, unless you require a Wilt Resistant sort. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Winter Queen, Black Seeded 90 days. An exceptionally good keeping melon largely grown for storing and use during the late fall and early winter months. Fruits small, weighing about 15 pounds, nearly round, greenish white with faint irregular pale green stripes. Rind is tough and rubbery. Flesh deep red, crisp, firm and of fine quality. Seed small and black. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.10) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.85) (10 lbs. @ \$1.65) (100 lbs. @ \$1.55)

Okra

Clemson Spineless

60 days. (AAS) A spineless variety that is replacing Perkins Mammoth. Developed by the South Carolina Experiment Station. Plant has less foliage than Perkins; pods rich green, straight, ridged, length about 7 inches; spineless and of high quality.

(oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 75c)
(10 lbs. @ 65c)
(100 lbs. @ 60c)

Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific

55 days.

A sturdy prolific canning sort. Plants 3 feet; pods dark green, fleshy, tender, tapered near the tip, and reach length of 7 to 8 inches.

(oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 75c)
(10 lbs. @ 65c)
(100 lbs. @ 60c)



Okra Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific

Louisiana Dark Green

58 days. Suited to use by canners and preservers as the pods

retain their color when processed. Height of plant, 6 feet, matured pods 6½ inches, smooth, round pointed and spineless. (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 75c) (10 lbs. @ 65c) (100 lbs. @ 60c)

HOW TO GROW ONIONS

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill, three to five pounds per acre, except Sweet Spanish and like sorts, 1¾ to 2½. For sets, forty to eighty pounds per acre.

In onion culture, thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after-culture, though essential for a full yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality is used. Given the same care and conditions the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety but of different quality may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other. The seed we offer is the best obtainable. Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown and the superior bulbs it produces recommend it for general use.

Continued page 50

(AAS) = All America Selections Award

HOW TO GROW ONIONS

Continued from page 49

THE SOIL

A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well-manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onion soft. The same result will follow if sown on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

MANURING

There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high-grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

PREPARATION

Refer to page 5 for preparation of the soil.

SOWING THE SEED

This should be done as soon as the ground can be made ready. Here at Rocky Ford we plant from Feb. 20 to April 1. A good hand seed drill will do an excellent job of planting. Growers of large acreages here plant with the 4 and 6 row beet drills, using special plates. This permits cultivating with tractor cultivators. The drill should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Two to two and one-fourth pounds of seed per acre is sufficient for very large sorts like Sweet Spanish and as much as five or six pounds per acre can be sown of the smaller sorts. Use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light roller immediately after the seed is planted. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are straight. 12 seeds planted per foot of row requires about 1¾ lbs. to 2 lbs. per acre.

CULTIVATION

As soon as the onions are large enough so that the rows can be seen, begin cultivating very shallow and as close to the rows as possible without damaging the plants. Cultivate every week to ten days until the bulbs have started to develop.

Here a special weeder made from clock spring with handle, is used for removing grass and weeds from the row (listed page 73). Do not cover the onions with soil when hoeing or cultivating.

If under irrigation; irrigate every week to 10 days until the crop is matured or up to about 10 days before harvest. Here we irrigate 12 to 14 times and cultivate 10 to 12 times.

Furrows must be large enough to irrigate without flooding. Flooded onions will not bulb properly.

GATHERING

As soon as the tops die in the fall, the bulbs should be pulled and about four rows put together in each windrow. As soon as the tops are dried, cut about one-half inch from the bulb with shears and put into field crates. Stack crates in piles of about one truckload each and protect top crates from weather. When thoroughly cured, run over grader, sort out scallions and damaged bulbs and store in onion house. Stack so that the best of ventilation is assured. Keep dry and as near a uniform temperature just above 32 degrees as is possible. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil the bulbs. Moving frozen onions will ruin them. Wait until thawed if caught by freeze. Very early onions are grown by the transplanting method, the seed being sown in frames or beds, and the small onions transplanted when the size of a small lead pencil, to the field rows.

The tops of some Sweet Spanish Onions remain green right up until time it is necessary to harvest. The onions may then be pulled and allowed to remain in windrows long enough for drying down the tops.

Special Onion Weeders listed page 73



Burrell's Yellow Valencia is the healthiest, hardiest, best yielding and most thrip resistant onion that we know. Dennis Burrell shows you what is attached to those fine tops.

Onion

Burrell's Yellow Valencia 115 days. Our own special selection and introduction.

Its outstanding qualities are its full globe shape, deep bronze color, large size, and with vigorous tops that are slow to ripen down and withstand thrip well. Probably the largest and heaviest yielding strain of Sweet Spanish yet offered. (AAS) Keeps well and an excellent shipping sort. Don't confuse our Burrell's Yellow Valencia with Sweet Spanish offered by others. Locality where grown and our special stock has a great deal to do with its thrip resistance and hardiness. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$6.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$5.75) (10 lbs. @ \$5.25) (100 lbs. @ \$5.00)

Cortez Grown Burrell's Yellow Valencia This special

seed is grown on our Cortez, Colo. farms at an altitude of about 6700 feet. The mother bulbs are carefully selected and stored until spring, which insures only long keeping onions are planted. (Pkt. 20c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.30) (lb. \$10.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$9.70) (10 lbs. @ \$8.80) (100 lbs. @ \$8.00)

Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6 115 days. Developed by the Colo-

rado Experimental Station from Burrell's Yellow Valencia. Probably the best keeper of the Sweet Spanish Type. Here at Rocky Ford the No. 6 keeps until late winter and shipped to markets throughout the nation. Very deep, almost bronze color, in fact the color is darker than any Sweet Spanish we have grown. Outer skins thick and the color carried down through the several outer layers. Shape globe at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches diameter.

If not familiar with this strain we suggest that you try it in comparison with what you are now using; especially if keeping quality, deep color, and thrip resistance is desired. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$6.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$5.75) (10 lbs. @ \$5.25) (100 lbs. @ \$5.00)



Harvesting and grading a fine field of Onion Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6

Onion YELLOW VARIETIES

Brigham Yellow Globe 110 days. Also called Michigan Onion. This is a true strain of this fine onion which is noted for its long keeping qualities. Bulbs deep globe with very heavy skin and of excellent dark color. Yields large. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$3.40) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.15) (10 lbs. @ \$2.65) (100 lbs. @ \$2.40)

Early Yellow Globe 100 days. Will stand storage better than most early varieties. Under normal conditions, bulbs ready 10 days ahead of Southport Yellow Globe. Color rich deep yellow. Vigorous and productive. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$3.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.25) (10 lbs. @ \$2.75) (100 lbs. @ \$2.50)

Sweet Spanish Utah Strain 110 days. Desirable because of its deep yellow color, excellent keeping quality, thicker skin and uniform trueness to type. Bulbs are globular in shape at about 2½ to 3 inches; when larger they assume a slightly flattened globe shape. Flesh white and of mild pleasing flavor. One of the most profitable varieties to grow because of its heavy yielding and freedom from spikes or bottle necks; practically all being good merchantable onions under favorable growing conditions. Top growth vigorous and resistant to thrip damage better than most other varieties except Burrell's Yellow Valencia and Colo. No. 6. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$4.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$4.25) (10 lbs. @ \$3.75) (100 lbs @ \$3.50)

Red Onion SPECIAL ONION WEEDERS LISTED ON PAGE 73

Southport Red Globe 110 days. A splendid keeper, and considered one of the best red onions. Standard late variety used in large quantities. Bulbs medium large, high globe shaped; skin thick deep purplish red, small necks; flesh white with tinge of purple. fine grained. An exceptionally heavy yielder. Strong flavor. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$3.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.50) (10 lbs. @ \$3.00) (100 lbs. @ \$2.75)

Special Onion Weeders listed page 73



Onion

WHITE VARIETIES

Southport White Globe 110 days. A late white variety; quality is of the highest.

Bulbs medium large, high globe; skin clear-white, firm, fairly mild, delicious flavor. On account of its attractive appearance this onion brings top prices on the market. Hardly as good a keeper as the colored Southport Globes. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55) (lb. \$4.60) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$4.35) (10 lbs. @ \$3.85) (100 lbs. @ \$3.60)

White Portugal or Silver Skin 100 days. The most widely used white

onion. Excellent for sets, as a pickler, for green bunching and for storage: truly an all purpose variety. Bulbs medium sized flat but fairly deep; pure white flesh, fine grained and firm. A splendid keeper and a dependable cropper. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$3.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.50) (10 lbs. @ \$3.00) (100 lbs. @ \$2.75)

White Sweet Spanish Jumbo Strain 110 days. A very large

white onion that has become popular in the Rocky Ford district because of excellent appearance and heavy yielding ability. Paper white skin—Bulbs well grown $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches. Thrip resistant to remarkable degree. Does not keep well enough to be used as a storage onion. Developed in Utah. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65) (lb. \$4.85) postpaid.

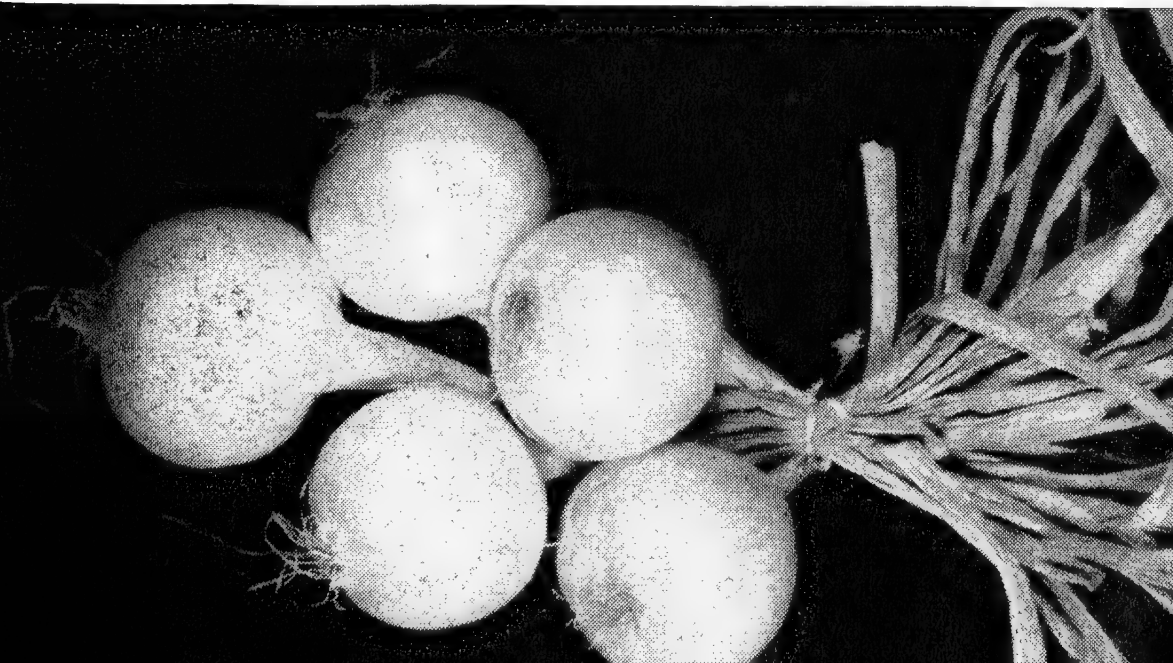
Not postpaid (lb. \$4.60) (10 lbs. @ \$4.10) (100 lbs. @ \$3.85)

White Sweet Spanish 110 days. A better keeper than the Jumbo White Sweet Spanish, but

not for winter storage. Is not thrip resistant. A very heavy yielder, globular paper white bulbs, flavor very mild, size mostly $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches when well grown. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65) (lb. \$4.85) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$4.60) (10 lbs. @ \$4.10) (100 lbs. @ \$3.85)

Please order at exactly the price quoted for the quantity you order 53





● For market, the leaves may be tied in small attractive bunches. Very desirable for garnishing, or if to be used for flavoring, the leaves may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles. The seed is very slow to germinate and the same method as used for starting parsnip seed should be followed. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row or 3 lbs. per acre to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Rows may be one to two feet apart and the plants should be thinned 4 to 8 inches apart in the row. Cutting the leaves often will improve their quality.

Parsley

Evergreen 70 days. (AAS)

Strong growing

with large, dense, dark green foliage. Compound leaves or fronds; leaves rather coarsely cut but closely curled. Definitely more frost resistant than other varieties. Very

uniform. Well adapted to both market and home garden.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.20) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 95c) (10 lbs. @ 85c) (100 lbs. @ 75c)

Triple Curled

75 days. Plants compact with very dark green leaves, exceedingly fine cut and curled, resembling tufts of moss. Desirable for flavoring, garnishing and for decorative purposes. Similar to Champion Moss Curled.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.20) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 95c) (10 lbs. @ 85c) (100 lbs. @ 75c)

Parsnip

● Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill; 3 lbs. per acre. All root crops do best in loose rich, sandy loam soil, but will do well in any that is reasonably rich and deep if plowed or spaded to a good depth. Avoid stony soil as this will cause poorly shaped roots. Drill in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The seeds germinate slowly and require plenty of moisture. Do not allow the soil to become dry as germination will be ruined. A few lettuce seed mixed with the parsnip will come up quickly and mark the row so that you can cultivate before the parsnips come up if necessary. For the best quality of roots the ground should be kept moist throughout the growing season. Parsnips are improved by freezing. The tops may be removed after killing frost and the roots stored as instructed on page 47.

Ideal Hollow Crown

130 days. An improved and desirable sort, very productive. Grow enough to serve on your table from after the first freeze in the fall until late spring. Roots large, smooth, white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of the best quality. Length 12 to 14 inches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder, hollow crowned; uniformly tapered.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.25) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.00)

(10 lbs. @ 80c)

(100 lbs. @ 70c)



Peas

Early Varieties

- Plant one lb. to one hundred feet of drill, 80 to 120 lbs. per acre.

For very early peas the soil should be light and warm. Prepare the seed bed in the fall and plant as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. It is best to double row about six inches apart and then leave a space of thirty inches to the next double row. Do not plant in heavy, sticky soil, as the seed will rot before germinating. Plant Early, Second Early and Late sorts for succession 1 to 2 inches deep, 1 to 3 in. apart in 24 to 36 in. rows, 20 feet of double row is required per consumer.

Alaska 58 days. The earliest garden variety, and widely used for canning purposes. Vine 28 inches, light green in color, slim. Pods, length 2½ inches, light green, blunt and plump. Seeds small, round, medium green. Resistant to Fusarium wilt. (½ lb. 30c) (lb. 50c) postpaid.

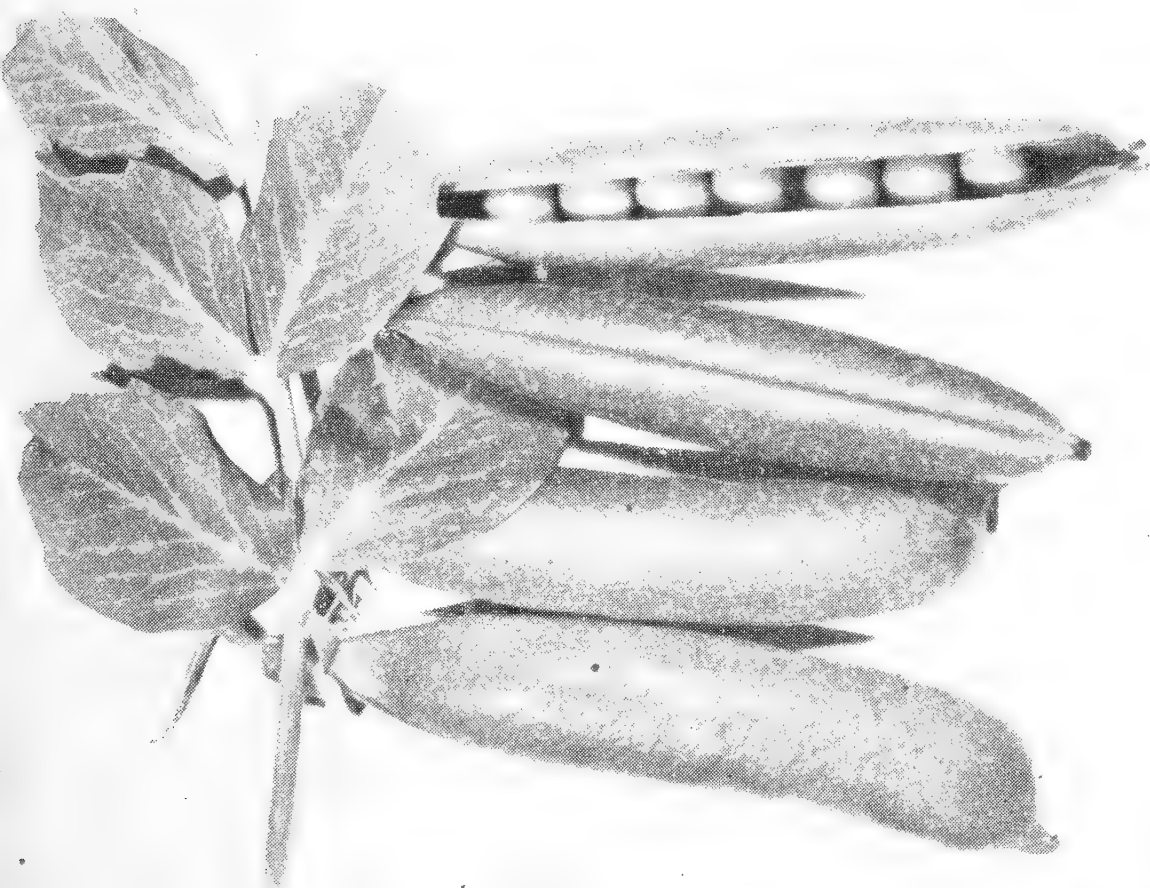
Not postpaid (lb. 30c) (10 lbs. @ 23c) (100 lbs. @ 18c)

Laxton's Progress 64 days. One of the earliest large podded varieties, and used extensively by shippers for this reason. Vines 15 inches dark green, heavy. Pods 4½ inches, dark green, plump and pointed; contain 8 or more large deep green wrinkled peas. Quality excellent, splendid for home and market garden planting. (½ lb. 30c) (lb. 50c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 30c) (10 lbs. @ 25c) (100 lbs. @ 22c)

Little Marvel (Improved Large Podded Strain) 63 days. Vines 18 inches, dark green. Pods 3½ inches, dark green, very plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium size, wrinkled and rather square. Quality is unsurpassed, a bountiful yielder, and particularly valuable for the home garden and market. (½ lb. 30c) (lb. 55c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 35c) (10 lbs. @ 30c) (100 lbs. @ 25c)





Peas

**MIDSEASON
VARIETIES**

Asgrow No. 40 75 days.

Unsurpassed in pod size and exceptional in quality; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky and branching. Pods length 5 inches, single and double, round dark green, plump, pointed, curved at tip; contains 8 to 10 large, succulent peas. Height of vine about 28 inches.

(½ lb. 30c) (lb. 50c) postpaid.
Not postpaid (lb. 30c)
(10 lbs. @ 25c)
(100 lbs. @ 22c)

Morse's No. 60 (Wilt Resistant) 72 days. A valuable market and shipping sort. Vines 28 inches, vigorous and produce heavy crops. Pods pointed 4½ inches long, usually contain 8 to 10 large, tender, succulent peas. Somewhat resistant to Mosaic. (½ lb. 30c) (lb. 50c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 30c) (10 lbs. @ 25c) (100 lbs. @ 22c)

Freezonian (Wilt Resistant) Developed specially for quick freezing from Thomas Laxton; having its famous quality and dependability, combined with huskier vines and bigger yields. Has tender, clinging skin which doesn't peel or loosen in freezing. Remains in edible condition on vine a couple of days longer than some. Vines 2½ ft.; pods 3½ in., blunt ended, 6 to 8 peas. Highest quality for home garden, canning and freezing. (½ lb. 30c) (lb. 55c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 35c) (10 lbs. @ 30c) (100 lbs. @ 25c)



Pepper

HOW TO GROW PEPPER

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.) $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. seeded direct plants 100 ft. of row, 4 oz. per acre.

One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants if growing conditions are good. Allow some for safety. Sow the seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in hotbed 8 to 10 weeks before time to transplant in open field. Pepper requires more heat than tomato and we have found it advisable to soak the seed for a few hours in warm water. Then spread between damp cloths kept in a warm place until sprouts begin to appear. Plant without delay. Spray the small plants with solution of Semesan to guard against damping off.

It is desirable that pepper plants be grown in bed by themselves so that the temperature may be held at a higher degree than necessary for tomato or cabbage.

Set out the plants after the ground is thoroughly warm; in this latitude during the latter part of May. Rows may be 2 to 3 feet apart and the plants 15 to 20 inches in the row, depending on the variety.

See page 7 for construction of hotbeds, and page 65 article on "How to Grow Tomatoes" as this will give additional information about plant growing.

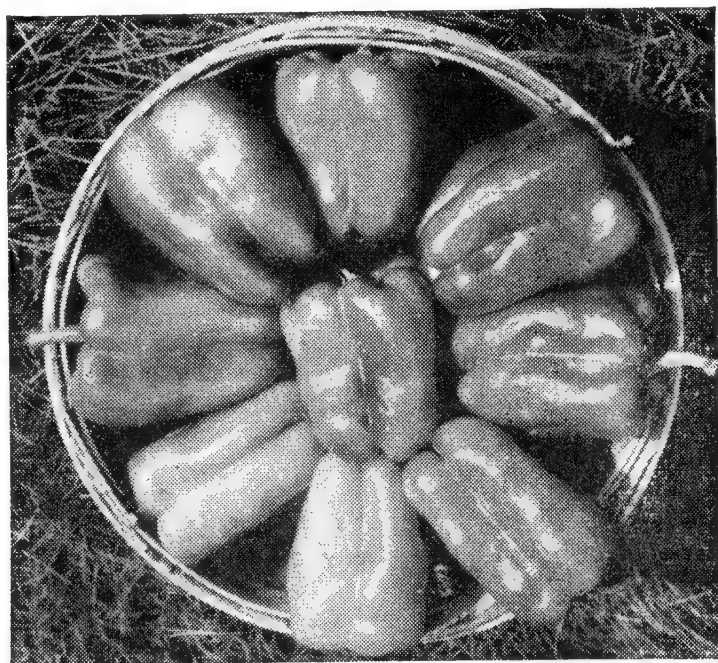
Hotbed Heaters listed page 7

Anaheim Chili 80 days. (Hot.) A later variety planted extensively in the South and in California. Does well here at Rocky Ford. Used for home, market gardens, and for canning and drying. Fruits 6 to 7 inches long; 1 inch in diameter, tapered, deep green changing to bright scarlet at maturity, mildly pungent. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$6.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$5.75) (10 lbs. @ \$5.45) (25 lbs. @ \$5.25)

Burrell's Rocky Ford 68 days. (Sweet.) The outstanding merits of this pepper are its earliness, large size and substantial walls which makes it an excellent shipping sort. Fruits large, oblong, usually $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Weight, well grown, 7 to 8 ounces. Square shouldered and mostly four lobed. Earlier than California Wonder, thicker walled and heavier than World-beater, parents from which it has been selected. Color uniform, bright, deep red. It makes a large plant that carries its fruit high enough to avoid contact with the soil. A prolific bearer; leaves large and protect peppers from sun scald. Recommended for home and market garden use as well as shipping. (AAS)

Seed crop failed





Pepper

California Wonder Low Bush 70 days. (Sweet.)

This was developed from a single plant found in one of our seed fields. Exceptionally well bred; the earliest and most uniform stock of California Wonder that it has ever been our pleasure to grow. While the bush is low, the peppers are borne high enough on the plant to avoid contact with the soil. Most of the fruits are four lobed. Average weight of fruits, 6 ounces. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c) (oz. 75c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.45) (lb. \$7.25) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$7.00) (5 lbs. @ \$6.70) (25 lbs. @ \$6.50)

California Wonder 75 days. (Sweet.) The outstanding shipping sort because of its very thick flesh. Arrives on the market in an excellent fresh condition. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits mostly four-lobed, chunky, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, deep green becoming a bright crimson. Flesh extremely thick and firm, distinct mild flavor. Our stock is the result of single plant selection, and much more uniform than usual. Average weight of fruits, 6 ounces. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$6.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.50) (5 lbs. @ \$6.20) (25 lbs. @ \$6.00)

Florida Giant 80 days. (Sweet.) Plants disease resistant, very tall and upright in growth with fruits borne well off the ground, making it very desirable for Florida growing. Fruits exceptionally thick walled and resemble California Wonder except that they average one-third longer for the same diameter. Very productive and ship well. Color green turning to brilliant, deep red at maturity. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.30) (lb. \$6.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.55) (5 lbs. @ \$6.25) (25 lbs. @ \$6.05)

Worldbeater 70 days. (Sweet.) A valuable market garden and shipping variety. Is particularly popular in the South. Fruits mostly four lobed, 5 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; deep green, becoming bright deep red. Flesh thick, mild and very sweet. Weight of fruit commonly 6 ounces. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c) (oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$6.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$5.75) (5 lbs. @ \$5.45) (25 lbs. @ \$5.25)

Pumpkin

Plant 6 to 8 seeds to the hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Select a very fertile location and plant the hills eight feet apart each way, 6 to 8 seeds to the hill. Thin to one plant to the hill when the plants have 5 to 6 leaves. Cultivate often and keep free of weeds.

Connecticut Field 120 days. Extensively grown for stock feed. Fruit large, usually weighing about 15 to 25 pounds, flattened at ends; length and depth about equal. Rind hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed; deep orange in color. Flesh thick, orange-yellow, coarse and sweet.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.30) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Green Striped Cushaw 115 days. Fine both for pies and baking. Widely grown for stock feed. Fruits crook necked, weighing 10 to 12 pounds; length 18 inches; diameter of bowl 10 inches. Rind hard, thin, smooth, whitish green with darker green stripes. Flesh thick, medium coarse, cream color.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.30) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

King of Mammoth 120 days. The largest pumpkin. Often grows to weigh 60 to 90 lbs. Fruits globular, slightly ribbed. Skin light yellow, varying to orange mottled, sometimes slightly netted. Flesh thick, solid, coarse, but of excellent quality. Yield heavy tonnage. Is a good exhibition sort and makes good pies.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.30) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Large Sweet Cheese 110 days. Fruits round, flattened at ends; diameter 12 inches and about half as deep; weight about 10 lbs., slightly ribbed, cream colored skin. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-yellow, and quality excellent. Used extensively by canners.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.30) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Small Sugar 110 days. This is the small sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pies. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; weight 6 pounds. Skin hard, smooth ribbed; color reddish-orange. Flesh thick, orange-yellow and excellent in quality. Is a good keeper.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.30) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Winter Luxury 110 days. Early variety, popular for home and truckers' use. Fruits round, slightly flattened at ends, weight about 8 pounds. Skin thin, orange-yellow, netted, no ribbing. Flesh very thick, yellow. Exceptionally sweet and firm; excellent for pies.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45) (10 lbs. @ \$1.30) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

RADISH CULTURE

★ Plant 1 oz. to each 100 feet of drill, 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Radishes are easily grown. For the best quality, growth should be quick and continuous, which means that the soil should not be allowed to become dry: See Page 4 for preparation of the soil. Sow early in the spring, as soon as the ground is ready. If bothered by root maggots, small beds can be protected by making a frame from 6-inch boards and covering the top of this with cheesecloth. Plant about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up, thin to one or two inches apart. A succession of plantings should be made in order that you will always have young, crisp and tender radishes.

Radish



Comet 25 days. Brightest colored of the scarlet bunching radishes. Shape globe, suitable for use when $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, but will grow to larger size without becoming pithy. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.10) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 85c) (10 lbs. @ 70c) (100 lbs. @ 65c)

Crimson Giant 29 days. Particularly valuable because of its slowness to become pithy. Tops medium; roots large, globular, 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, deep crimson; flesh white, and is of superior quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.05) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 80c) (10 lbs. @ 65c) (100 lbs. @ 60c)

Early Scarlet Globe (Short Top) 23 days. Well adapted both to field culture and greenhouse forcing. Tops small and just the right size for bunching. Roots $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, globular, with small tap roots. Color uniform bright scarlet, crisp, tender and of splendid quality. A leading market variety. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.10) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 85c) (10 lbs. @ 70c) (100 lbs. @ 65c)

Early Scarlet Globe (Medium Top) 24 days. Same as above except that tops are slightly taller and stronger; very popular with shippers. (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.05) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 80c) (10 lbs. @ 65c) (100 lbs. @ 60c)

Icicle 27 days. The finest of all long white radishes and the standard of excellence by which others are judged. Tops small; roots 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slender, straight, tapered at the tip. Flesh clear, white, crisp and tender. (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.05) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 80c) (10 lbs. @ 65c) (100 lbs. @ 60c)

Salsify

For cultural instructions—see Carrot
Plant 1 oz. per 100 ft. of row. 8 lbs. per acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island 140 days. Many prefer Salsify to oysters; the soup from which gives off an odor exactly the same as oysters; it has much the same flavor. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$3.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$3.25) (10 lbs. @ \$3.00) (100 lbs. @ \$2.75)



Spinach

★ Plant to a depth of one inch in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Spinach has had much attention from plant breeders and varieties are now much larger leaved, more succulent and remain in good edible condition a long time. Do not use poisonous insecticides for insect control. Pyrethrum concentrate dust insecticides are recommended. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill, 15 pounds per acre.

Bloomsdale Long Standing

45 days. An outstanding strain of the Savoy

Leaved Spinach. Much in demand for home and market gardens. It is slow to run to seed. Plant uniform, handsome, compact with large dark green blistered and crumpled leaves. Shipped extensively from the extreme South: (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 75c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 50c) (10 lbs. @ 40c) (100 lbs. @ 35c)

Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved)

46 days. We consider this the best of the

thick leaved varieties and recommend it highly for canning, as well as for home and market garden. An enormous yielder. Plants large, vigorous and spreading, slow to form seed. Leaves huge, thick, smooth, pointed with rounded tip; color deep green, very tender. (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 80c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 55c) (10 lbs. @ 45c) (100 lbs. @ 40c)

New Zealand—Summer Spinach

70 days. Not a true spinach but

similar when cooked. Thrives in hot dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Soak seed 24 hours in warm water, plant after ground is warm, 1 inch deep, 3 foot rows. (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 85c) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 60c) (10 lbs. @ 50c) (100 lbs. @ 46c)

HOW TO GROW SQUASH

The Summer and Italian Squash we offer are all bush in habit of growth. Use the same culture as for cucumbers. See page 24. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 lbs. per acre, hills 3 feet apart each way. Winter and Autumn Squash are trailing, or vining. Culture is the same as for pumpkins, as given on page 59, also see page 4 for preparation of the soil. Sow 8 ounces to 100 hills, 3 lbs. per acre, hills 5 to 8 feet apart each way.

OUR SQUASH SEED

Our fields are well separated to prevent cross-pollination, this being an important item in the growing of squash seed, as they will mix at a much greater distance than any other vegetable. No grower uses more care in the production of his stock.

Dwarf Yellow Summer Crookneck and Ey. Prolific Straight-neck are favorite shippers; Early White Bush is a nice, bright green when young, turning to pure white when mature. Of Italian varieties, the East and South prefer Cocozelle while California planters use the Zucchini.

Use Marlate Insecticide for control of cucumber beetles.

Squash

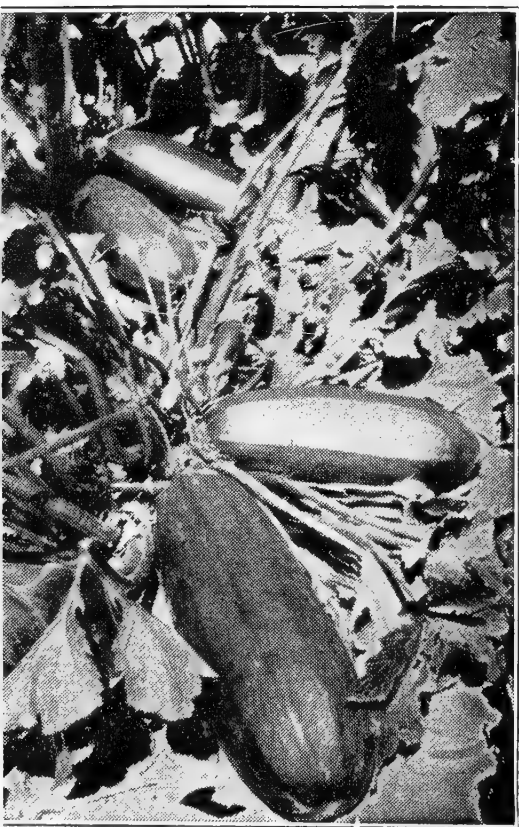
Italian varieties

Cocozelle 65 days. In the South this is the most popular Italian variety with shippers and market growers. Very prolific. Plants bush; fruits weigh 4 pounds at maturity and are 15 to 20 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches through the thickest part, cylindrical, straight and smooth. Color dark green with faint light green stripes changing to yellow. Flesh firm, greenish white; the very young fruits are marketed. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.70) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.45)
(10 lbs. @ \$1.25)
(100 lbs. @ \$1.15)

Zucchini Black 62 days. We recommend our Black Zucchini to California growers as being exceptionally true to type for this sort. Plant is of bush type. Fruits at maturity, 12 to 15 inches long, 5 inches in diameter, cylindrical, long, smooth, dark green-black. Flesh greenish white and of good flavor. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.50)
(10 lbs. @ \$1.30)
(100 lbs. @ \$1.20)



A couple of plants Squash
Black Zucchini.

Squash

Summer varieties

Dwarf Summer Crookneck 50 days. Southern planters will find our stock of this highly desirable because of its uniform size and color. Fruits are attractively warted, become 10 inches long and 3½ inches through the bowl at maturity. Neck curved; skin bright orange-yellow. Good for home and market garden use; very prolific. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.65) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.40) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Early Prolific Straightneck 50 days. Plants compact bush permits close planting. The fruits are straight, smooth and of a delicate creamy color. Can be used when 4 to 5 inches long and until 12 inches long under good growing conditions. Plant is bush in type. A prolific yielder and money maker for shippers and market growers. (AAS) (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.65) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.40) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

Early White Bush Scallop 53 days. The standard Summer Scalloped squash, extensively used by shippers as well as for home and market garden planting. Vines are bush type, mature fruits 3 inches thick, 8 inches in diameter, round flattened, smooth with edges scalloped. Weight 2½ pounds. Our strain is remarkably uniform. Color when young bright green, changing to pure white at maturity. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.65) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.40) (10 lbs. @ \$1.20) (100 lbs. @ \$1.10)

One of our seed fields of Squash Early Prolific Straightneck.





Squash Butternut

Squash

Autumn and Winter Varieties

Butternut 95 days. Developed from one of the Cushaws and rapidly becoming popular. Fruits 3 to 4 lbs. 8 to 10 inches long. Neck thick and straight terminating in round bowl at blossom end. Neck solid fine grained flesh of excellent table quality. Rind thin and tough. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.95) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.70)
(10 lbs. @ \$1.50)
(100 lbs. @ \$1.40)

Hubbard, Warded

110 days. Very heavily warded; fruits weigh about 12 pounds, dark slate green. Flesh deep orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Keeps exceptionally well. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55)
(10 lbs. @ \$1.35)
(100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Hubbard, Improved Green

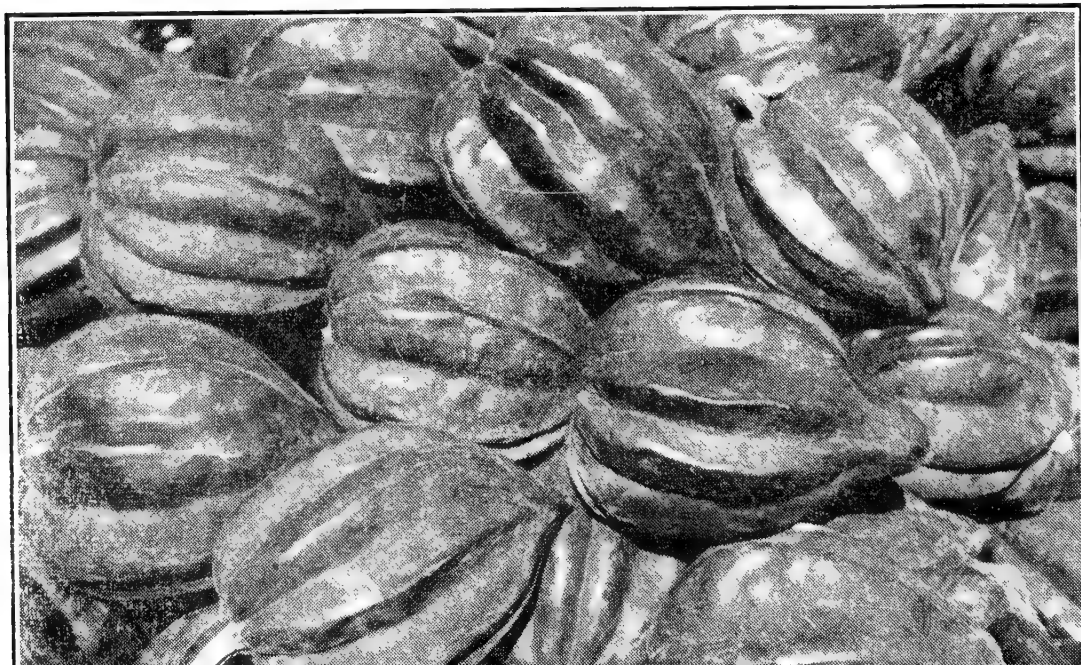
105 days. The standard winter sort. Our stock of this is smaller and much more uniform than is usual. The small sized Hubbards are more desirable for selling from retail stores. Weight about 9 pounds; pointed at both ends, moderately warded. Rind dark bronze green, tough and hard. Flesh very thick, orange-yellow, sweet and dry. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.80) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.55) (10 lbs. @ \$1.35) (100 lbs. @ \$1.25)

Table Queen

85 days. Also known as Acorn. An individual sized squash desirable for baking. Popular for home, market garden and shipping. Vines trailing; fruits acorn-shaped, ribbed, smooth, thin-shelled, dark green. Flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$1.50) (10 lbs. @ \$1.30) (100 lbs. @ \$1.20)



THE tomato is a universally favorite vegetable and no other fruit carries greater health bearing elements. No matter how small the garden, it should contain at least a few plants so that the family can have a fresh supply during a long season. The fresh fruits sliced or used in leafy salads add zest to the meal. There is no better appetizer than tomato juice.

OUR TOMATO SEED

Our tomato seed certainly must have "something on the ball" because sales are so heavy in the larger tomato shipping districts. With probably no other vegetable is the value of high altitude growing of the seed and the natural selection for earliness and hardiness so well demonstrated. The soil, sunshine and irrigation water supply the elements needed to develop seed of strong vitality. Seed being the plant in embryo transfers this increased vitality on to the growing plants and results in larger yields of high quality tomatoes. Our seed crops are grown from select stock seed saved from individual plants.

HOW TO GROW TOMATOES

Many commercial growers now drill tomato seed in the field at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ pound per acre. Depth of planting about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. This method is practiced here in the Rocky Ford district and in the southern states. Loss in earliness is very little. Plants are thinned to distances and rows spaced as indicated for transplanted plants.

One ounce of seed will produce 2000 to 3000 plants, however, some should be allowed for safety so that only good strong plants may be set. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. will plant 100 ft. of row seeded direct. Ordinarily two ounces of seed is the amount suggested per acre but this is usually more than enough. The seed may be treated before planting using Arasan, Semesan, or other seed disinfectant. It is a good practice to sprinkle top of soil lightly, after the seed is sown, with a solution of copper to retard Alternaria leaf spot. Seed may be planted in the hotbed or in flats in the greenhouse about six weeks before transplanting to the field. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing in a shallow box: see (D) page 94. When the seedlings reach the height of about one inch they may be transplanted in a larger box, hotbed or cold frame and space about 4 inches apart.

PLANTING IN HOTBEDS

Be sure to read the information given on pages 7 and 8 concerning hotbeds; soils, watering and draining, planting and heating.

Arasan and Semesan for treating seed—page 72.

TRANSPLANTING

Varieties with small vines may be set four feet by four feet which will require 2,723 plants per acre. 1,743 plants are required if spaced 5 feet by 5 feet. This much room or more being required by the large vining sorts such as Norton and Marglobe. If checked in squares, plants may be cultivated both ways. In transplanting the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting out firmly to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Before setting out, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give them abundance of water, a few hours before pulling. Setting out is most apt to be successfully done just at evening or immediately before or during a rain. About the worst time is just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plants without baking hard. Never set a field without the use of water. Under irrigation, plants should be set on the edge of the furrow and immediately followed by water.

If possible irrigate once each day for two or three days following. If not under irrigation, single holes are dug, the roots inserted, the earth filled in and the water poured on top to settle the plant. The new mechanical plant setters used on large acreages automatically supply water to the roots. Water should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil about the plant. Set the plants deeply (about two-thirds of the stem) and new roots will be thrown out from the buried portion.

Continued following page

Hotbed Heaters listed page 7



Robert Burrell and a field of Pearson Tomatoes he has staked for the super select grade of seed. These plants must pass very rigid inspection for trueness to type, yield, appearance, uniformity and exceptional quality of the fruits.

WATERING

(Continued from page 65)

Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to the bright sunshine. One copious watering is better than many sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack. Too much watering or rainfall during the growing season will result in excessive vine growth and light sets of fruit.

TRAINING AND PRUNING

Of course, it is not necessary that the vines be trained or pruned but this does have certain advantages. Stakes may be set and the plants pruned to a single stem, tying perpendicular to the stake with cord. This is rather an expensive process and not followed by most commercial growers. Many, however, pinch out all lateral branches as soon as they appear and confine the growth to one stem. When several clusters of fruits are set on, the vines are topped; this stops further growth of the vine and concentrates the energy of the plant toward maturing the fruits that are already set. Advocates of this system claim larger fruits and several days of earliness over unpruned plants. There is more danger of spread of certain diseases with pruned than with unpruned tomatoes.

Cultivate as long as the vine will permit. The last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow.

Earliness of tomatoes may be increased as much as a week or ten days by use of super-phosphate or commercial fertilizer. This is best supplied as a solution to the roots of the plants at the time of transplanting. Some Southern growers have found it advantageous to plant about half as many hills of corn in the field as there are tomato plants. This provides much needed shade and guards against hot winds. It is claimed sunburning is lessened and yields increase by this method. Others stake the fields and similarly plant pole beans instead of corn.

SPRAYING AND DUSTING

In some localities it is necessary to maintain a strict spraying schedule, once in the seedbed and twice after transplanting, using a fixed copper or other good fungicide. One spray should contain Marlata for control of flea beetles, tomato fruit worm and pinworm. If late control is necessary, repeat spraying using Marlata or Rotenone dust one week before picking starts.

PSYLLID

This minute insect often attacks tomatoes and the gardener loses his crop without determining the cause. They are very small and appear somewhat like aphides. The tomato leaves turn grey and roll although there is no wilting. The leaves become hard and the plants stunted. A very few psyllid can permanently injure the tomato plant. We suggest dusting with sulphur at the rate of 75 lbs. per acre.

Please remember that sulphur can be used on tomato plants, but be careful that the wind does not blow it over on cantaloupe, cucumber and some other crops as sulphur will kill them.

Tomato

Days to maturity represents time from transplanting to the open field as grown here at Rocky Ford

Bounty

62 days. An early dwarf vine variety that bears good yields of well shaped fruits. May be planted 40 inches by 40 inches. Cross between Allred and Break O'Day. Fruits medium size, slightly flattened globe shape. A good shipper. Smooth, bright red; pleasing flavor. Sets fruit better than most varieties where subjected to hot windy weather. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$6.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.50) (10 lbs. @ \$5.50) (25 lbs. @ \$5.00)

Bonny Best

73 days.

Desirable for forcing under glass and used as a canning variety in northern sections, valuable for market, garden and shippers. Vine medium in size. Fruits handsome, uniform, bright deep scarlet red, globe shaped, slightly flattened, smooth and firm. Average weight of fruits 5 oz. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 65c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.20) (lb. \$6.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.25)

(10 lbs. @ \$5.25)

(25 lbs. @ \$4.75)



Canner's Jewell— Blood Red Flesh

75 days. This was developed in the Rocky Ford district for canning use. Yields abundantly, large, very smooth, deep red fruits. The skin is thick and peels well. Flesh firm and walls thick. Its outstanding characteristic is the very deep blood red color, which is carried clear through the tomato. Nearly globe in shape and only slightly flattened. While this is primarily a canning sort, you will find it excellent for slicing. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz. Makes tomato juice with a brilliant color and zippy tang that calls for more.

BURRELL'S SELECT GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25) (lb. \$9.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$9.50) (10 lbs. @ \$8.50) (25 lbs. @ \$8.00)

STANDARD GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c) (oz. 65c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.20) (lb. \$6.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.25) (10 lbs. @ \$5.25) (25 lbs. @ \$4.75)

Earliana No. 498

64 days. Undoubtedly the best of the Earliana class, because the fruits are so much more solid, and will, to a certain extent, stand marketing; also larger and more nearly globe in shape. Color deep, scarlet red; fruits smooth; average weight 5 to 6 ounces.

BURRELL'S SELECT GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25) (lb. \$9.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$9.50) (10 lbs. @ \$8.50) (25 lbs. @ \$8.00)

STANDARD GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c) (oz. 65c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.20) (lb. \$6.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.25) (10 lbs. @ \$5.25) (25 lbs. @ \$4.75)

Tomato

Northern growers should try Bounty and Firesteel

Early Jersey 62 days. A small vined self-topping sort with good foliage and may be planted 40 inches by 40 inches. Yields heavily of smooth, globe, red fruits. This is much on the order of Firesteel and we suggest trial plantings to see if suited to your locality. It is the result of a cross of Victor and Rutgers. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 65c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10) (lb. \$6.25) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.00) (10 lbs. @ \$5.00) (25 lbs. @ \$4.50)



Firesteel 62 days. Vine small and may be planted 40 inches by 40 inches. The outstanding feature is its ability to set extremely heavy crops; and will do this better than most varieties when subjected to hot windy weather. One of the best for Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma use; quite popular in Northern Texas. Fruit smooth, mostly globe, some slightly flattened, bright scarlet; weight of fruit, 5 to 6 ozs.

BURRELL'S SELECT GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25) (lb. \$9.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$9.50) (10 lbs. @ \$8.50) (25 lbs. @ \$8.00)

STANDARD GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 65c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.20) (lb. \$6.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.25) (10 lbs. @ \$5.25) (25 lbs. @ \$4.75)

Grothen's Globe 70 days. A very early maturing beautiful red tomato. The center is slow to ripen and the walls heavy and solid, making it an excellent shipping sort. Color and size about like Marglobe but at least a week earlier. It resembles Break O'Day. However, foliage and color are better. A heavy producer. Fruits smooth and will pack a large percent "fancy." Average weight of fruit 6 to 7 oz.

BURRELL'S SELECT GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25) (lb. \$9.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$9.50) (10 lbs. @ \$8.50) (25 lbs. @ \$8.00)

STANDARD GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$6.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.50) (10 lbs. @ \$5.50) (25 lbs. @ \$5.00)

Gulf State Market 77 days. The premier purplish-pink shipping sort of southern states. Fruits are large and uniform. Skin is tough; flesh rich deep blood red; shape almost true globe. Entirely free from cracks and blemishes around the blossom end. Its beautiful color carries well to the stem after picked. Most popular in Tennessee. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$6.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.50) (10 lbs. @ \$5.50) (25 lbs. @ \$5.00)

Tomato

Marbon, Pearson, Rutgers. Three favorite shippers.

Marbon 68 days. Probably a cross between Bonny Best and Marglobe as it is between these two varieties in appearance. Its favorable features are earliness, size, globular shape, interior color and solidity. Ripens from the inside out. Intense scarlet in color. One of the most-used sorts for shipping from the South. Similar to Stokesdale.

BURRELL'S SELECT GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25) (lb. \$9.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$9.50) (10 lbs. @ \$8.50) (25 lbs. @ \$8.00)

STANDARD GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 65c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.20) (lb. \$6.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.25) (10 lbs. @ \$5.25) (25 lbs. @ \$4.75)

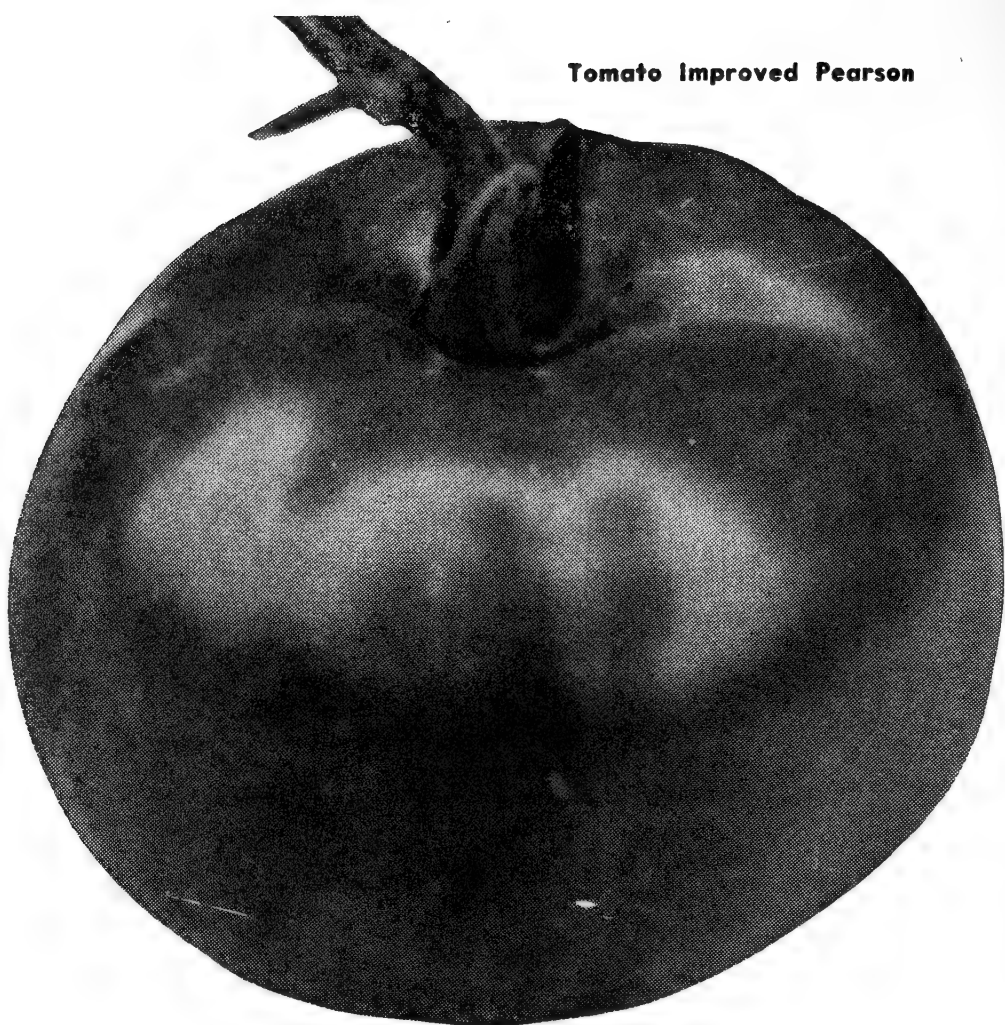


Meaty Marglobe 78 days. Compared with the regular strain of Marglobe this is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper, allowing for two extra slices of fruit and lessening loss from blossom end scar and flats. As the name implies, the flesh is thick and meaty, seed cavities smaller, heavier cross-sections and heavier wall. In addition to being resistant to Fusarium wilt, growers will find it is not inclined to puff. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 65c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.20) (lb. \$6.50) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$6.25) (10 lbs. @ \$5.25) (25 lbs. @ \$4.75)

Norton Wilt Resistant Stone 88 days. A wilt resistant variety developed from Stone, introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the best sorts for canning. We believe it unsurpassed in flavor for use in making catsup and for home canning. Plants productive and medium heavy; fruits large, flattened globe shaped, bright red and very solid. Average weight of fruits 8 oz. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.95) (lb. \$5.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$5.50) (10 lbs. @ \$4.50) (25 lbs. @ \$4.00)



Pearson, Improved 85 days. A popular California sort primarily intended for canning, altho used extensively for shipping also. Vigorous plants with ample foliage for proper fruit protection. Fruits medium large, semi-globe and of good red color. Skin very tough. Our experience with this sort leads us to believe it one of the heaviest yielders yet introduced. For this reason and because of its extremely large, solid fruit has become the favorite shipping sort in the Rocky Ford district. Under some growing conditions it will produce very large fruits some of which will be too flattened in shape and with some core. In spite of this it is of decided merit and one of the best market varieties.

BURRELL'S SELECT GRADE. (Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c) (oz. \$1.20) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.95) (lb. \$11.75) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$11.50) (10 lbs. @ \$10.50) (25 lbs. @ \$10.00)

STANDARD GRADE — Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our stock seeds.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 80c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.70) (lb. \$8.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$7.75) (10 lbs. @ \$6.75) (25 lbs. @ \$6.25)

Pritchard 75 days. The last introduction of the late Dr. Pritchard. Heavily productive, disease resistant and of fine quality. Fruits large, smooth, solid, globular in shape, scarlet; holds its color well to the stem end. Flesh is firm, fine quality. Desirable for market garden and shipping. Average weight of fruits 6 oz. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 80c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.70) (lb. \$8.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$7.75) (10 lbs. @ \$6.75) (25 lbs. @ \$6.25)

DAYS TO MATURITY—The number of days indicated following the variety are from setting-out of plants to open field; as applied to tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, and pepper, which ordinarily are transplanted.

Information is intended for convenience in comparing earliness of varieties and days will vary with geographical and seasonal conditions.

Tomato

Rutgers is one of our specialties and we know of no stock of this variety which we think is as good as ours. Try it in comparison with any you may choose.

Rutgers 80 days. While primarily a canning variety and enjoying wide acceptance for this use, some shipping districts especially in Texas like it for the green wrap trade. It has become the favorite shipping sort and in our opinion is the best. Ripens from the inside out making it especially desirable in the manufacturing of juice, soup, catsup and puree. Fruits highly colored, nearly globe in shape; weight about eight ounces, often more. Vines large, and very erect giving ample protection to the fruits. Outstanding in vigor, size and productiveness. Fairly resistant to Fusarium Wilt.

BURRELL'S SELECT

GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25) (lb. \$9.75) postpaid.
Not postpaid (lb. \$9.50)
(10 lbs. @ \$8.50)
(25 lbs. @ \$8.00)

STANDARD GRADE. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 65c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.20) (lb. \$6.50) postpaid.
Not postpaid (lb. \$6.25)
(10 lbs. @ \$5.25)
(25 lbs. @ \$4.75)



Rutgers

Sioux 70 days. A red-fruited variety developed from All Red \times Stokesdale at the Nebraska Experiment Station. Plant relatively open, with finely-divided leaves; fruits of medium size, almost globular, thick-walled and practically free from hard core, juicy with good acid flavor. This variety possesses the uniform ripening factor. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c) (oz. 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$9.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. \$8.75) (10 lbs. @ \$7.75)

Wisconsin No. 55 75 days. Well liked as a canner because of excellent deep scarlet interior. Plants leafy, upright, vigorous, with some resistance to blight and blossom end rot. Fruits medium large, slightly flattened, scarlet. Also adapted to local market use. (Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.70) (lb. \$7.00) postpaid.
Not postpaid (lb. \$6.75) (10 lbs. @ \$5.75) (25 lbs. @ \$5.25)

Please Allow Plenty for Postage on Not Postpaid Amounts

Any Excess Payment Will Be Refunded—See page 96

Tomato

Our "Super Select" seed is the same grade we plant to produce seed

SUPER SELECT TOMATO SEED

For Greenhouse Growers and Market Growers Wishing
the Best Selection of Tomato Seed



The finest individual plants are staked and the seed reserved for our own planting the following season. We offer limited amounts of this to our customers as Super Select Grade.

The growing of tomatoes in greenhouses for the fancy winter market requires a rather heavy initial investment and maintenance expense in addition to more than the usual labor and skill on the part of the grower. Growing under these conditions requires absolutely dependable seed. To meet this demand, we offer our Super Select grade of tomato seed. We stake and save seed from a few of the very finest plants we are able to find in our seed fields, which in turn have been grown from the finest possible selection of line bred stock seed.

Cannot supply this year because of labor shortage.

SEED DISINFECTANTS

Arasan Used for treating vegetable and flower seed—has two-way action; as disinfectant generally destroys surface seed borne organisms and as a protectant against soil born organisms reduces loss from seed decay and damping off. (¾ oz. pkg. 25c) (8 oz. can \$1.00) postpaid.

Colorado customers should add 2% sales tax.

Semesan For treating vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs. Generally preserves seed against rotting in cold, wet soils; controls damping-off or seedling blight and certain seed-borne diseases.

(2 oz. package, 60c) (12 oz. \$2.40) postpaid.

Colorado customers should add 2% sales tax.



Turnip

Culture similar to Beets. Do not plant Turnips too thickly. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre if sown broadcast. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. drills 100 ft. of row.

Purple Top White Globe

55 days. Standard home, market garden and shipping variety for table use. Tops medium, compact, cut-leaved. Roots globular, smooth, bright purplish-red above, white below, become 5 to 6 inches diameter; flesh white, firm; fine grained and tender when young. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.15) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 90c) (10 lbs. @ 80c) (100 lbs. @ 75c)

Seven Top

45 days. Crowns send up numerous leafy shoots which are excellent for turnip greens and forage. Roots unedible. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.05) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 80c) (10 lbs. @ 70c) (100 lbs. @ 65c)

Rutabaga

American Purple Top

90 days. A good dependable variety used for storage and shipping. Roots large, globe shaped with small neck and tap root. Skin yellow with purple top. Flesh light yellow, firm, tender and crisp. (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00) postpaid.

Not postpaid (lb. 75c) (10 lbs. @ 65c) (100 lbs. @ 60c)

Laurentian

90 days. Excellent for shipping and storage; much preferred in Canada. Small tops and neck. Roots large, spherical, purplish-red above ground, light yellow below. Flesh creamy-yellow, firm, mild and sweet. (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.15) postpaid.

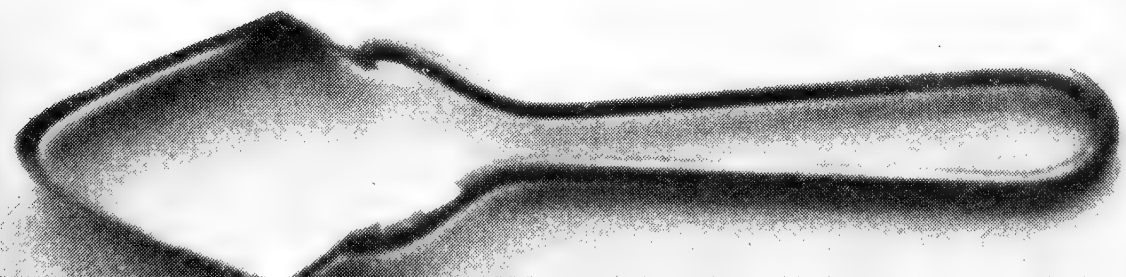
Not postpaid (lb. 90c) (10 lbs. @ 80c) (100 lbs. @ 75c)

Onion Weeders

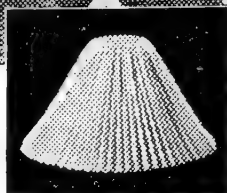
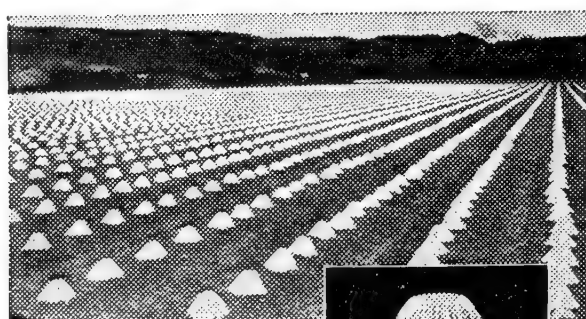
Here in the Rocky Ford district, many thousands of these weeders are used by commercial vegetable growers. These are superior to a hoe, and better than any small hand weeder we have ever seen for thinning and weeding onion, carrot, and small tender plants or flowers. The blade is of spring steel, attached to a substantial handle.

Pointed weeder—50c each prepaid or not prepaid 45c each.

Square weeder—50c each prepaid or not prepaid 45c each. 73



PLANT COVERS



Complete instructions for use are sent with each order for Crinkle Plant Covers.

Crinkle Plant Covers are probably the strongest paper plant protectors. Recommended for starting almost any of the vegetables or flowers, but es-

pecially adapted to vining plants such as melons and tomatoes. Try them for starting flowers. (25 pkg. 75c) (100 pkg. \$2.25) Complete with cardboard setter. Postpaid.

Colorado customers should add 2% sales tax.

Dusting Machines

Featherweight Root Nap-Sak Duster, Model K N

Durable, lightweight **aluminum** construction and wide, padded shoulder straps assure maximum comfort and freedom of action without stooping. Powerful, dependable, hand-operated bellows shoots a strong, accurate blast of all commercial insecticides and fungicides, **easily**. Positive, adjustable dosage control eliminates waste between plants. Easily closed dust chamber has large opening for easy filling.

PRICE: \$30.00 Prepaid

Colorado customers should add 2% sales tax.

Root Junior Plunger Duster Model P1 A light-weight,

low priced, durable garden duster for small gardens. One adjustment directs flow of the dust downward and the other allows dusting underside of leaves. PRICE: \$2.50 each postpaid.

Root Jumbo Plunger Duster Model P2 Length 30 1/2 inches.

Capacity 1 pound. For larger gardens. Price \$3.35 prepaid.

Root Rotary Duster Model C-3B Large volume, high velocity, fan

operated, mechanical agitation, feed adjustable from one to 20 pounds per acre. Hopper holds from 5 to 12 lbs. of insecticide. Price: \$30.00 prepaid.

Colorado customers should add 2% sales tax for dusters.

Insecticide

Du Pont Marlath A 50% wettable powder. It is less toxic to warm blooded animals than DDT having a toxicity like rotenone. It is safe on plants subject to injury from DDT. Controls a wide range of insect pests, especially on vegetable crops where toxic residues present a marketing problem. It has a long residual action like DDT. We suggest use of this on vine crops.

Uses—For controlling codling moth, oriental fruit moth, cherry fruit worm, Japanese beetle, asparagus beetle, cucumber beetles, melon worms, Mexican bean beetle, cabbage worms, bean leaf-hopper, flea beetles, Colorado potato beetle, and flies on livestock and in buildings.

Suggested as final spray on apples as it can be used after it is necessary to discontinue DDT.

NOT PREPAID—(8 oz. canister, 75c) (4 lb. bag, \$3.80) (100 lb. drum, \$85.00) by express or freight collect or if by mail add sufficient for postage.

Colorado customers should add 2% sales tax.



We offer on the following pages a list of worthwhile flowers of the sorts that are grown from seed. You will enjoy a flower garden. Plant one.

The following symbols are used in connection with each item:

A—Annual: The plants live and bloom one season only.

B—Biennial: The plants live two seasons, often blooming only the second year.

P—Perennial: The plants usually live from year to year.

H—Hardy: Plants that are easily grown and resist average seasonal extremes of temperature.

H-H—Half-Hardy.

T—Tender.

Approximate height of each plant is also given.

FLOWERS BEST ADAPTED TO VARIOUS USES

For Cut Flowers

Antirrhinum (Snap
Dragon)

Aster
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Delphinium
Dianthus
Digitalis
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Lupin
Marigold
Matricaria
Nasturtium
Poppy, Iceland
Shasta Daisy
Stock
Sweet Peas
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
Petunia
Stock
Sweet Peas
Sweet William

For Window Boxes

Antirrhinum
Candytuft
Geranium
Morning Glory
Nasturtium
Pansy

Petunia

Phlox
Verbena

For Rock Gardens

Ageratum
Alyssum
Brachycome
(Swan River Daisy)
Carnation
Campanula
Candytuft
Columbine
Dianthus
Gilia
Gypsophila
Phlox
Poppy, Iceland
Portulaca
Rock Garden Perennials Mixed
Verbena

For Partial Shade

Ageratum
Balsam
Campanula
Centaurea
Clarkia
Columbine
Digitalis (Fox Glove)
Godetia
Iceland Poppy
Lupin
Nasturtium
Pansy
Sweet William

For Withstanding Drought

Ageratum
Alyssum
Brachycome
Candytuft
Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Four o'clock

Hollyhock

Petunia
Portulaca
Verbena
Zinnia

For Climbing

Cypress vine
Morning Glory
Sweet Peas

Perennials and Biennials

Alyssum Saxatile (P)
Candytuft Iberis
Sempervirens (P)
Canterbury Bells (B)
Carnation (TP)
Chrysanthemum Max.
(Shasta Daisy) (P)
Columbine (P)
Coreopsis Double
Sunburst (P)
Delphinium (Hardy
Larkspur) (P)
Dianthus Plumarius
(P)
Digitalis (Foxglove)
(P)
Geranium (TP)
Gypsophila
Paniculata (P)
Hollyhock (P)
Linum (Perennial
Flax) (P)
Lupins Russell (P)
Matricaria (Fever-
few) (P)
Poppy, Iceland (P)
Rock Garden Perennials Mixed (P)
Sweet Williams (P)
Verbena (TP) usual-
ly grown as annual.

Plants, other than climbers, given as being 3 feet or more in height, may be used as backgrounds 2 to 3 feet for borders; 10 to 20 inches for bedding and borders; less than 10 inches for edgings.



ASTER WILT RESISTANT STRAINS

Good news for all who have had trouble in growing Asters, is that D. D. T. will kill leaf hoppers, which transmit the yellows disease, for which has hitherto been no reliable treatment. Occasional spraying or dusting with this lasting insecticide should protect your Asters from infection, which is the chief enemy of these beautiful flowers in section where the wilt disease is not established in the soil. Wilt resistant varieties are resistant only to wilt, but in general are more vigorous and less susceptible to other infections.

● Culture A, B, D.
or E — F, page 94

Asters **Giant Improved Crego Wilt Resistant—Mixed.** These are fully double and very large. Long petals are curled and twisted as though the flower had been whirled. The sturdy plants grow about 24 inches tall, the stems are long. Crego Asters are among the most desired.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

Asters **Giant Branching Wilt Resistant—Mixed.** These are a few days later than Crego, the petals incurved and stems long. In the garden the clear bright colors are exceptional. The branching habit is accompanied by vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. When cut and properly cared for, the blooms will keep beautifully 10 days or more.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

Ageratum Blue Ball Improved (Floss Flower) (HA-5 in.) Extra dwarf and compact, profuse blooming plants with fluffy flowers, dense heads throughout the summer and fall. Excellent for borders, edgings, rock gardens, small beds and also make nice indoor pot-plants. Ageratum does well in sun or half shade in any good soil.

● Culture ABE page 94

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00)

Alyssum **Carpet of Snow.** (HA-6 in.) A favorite little annual because of its fragrance and abundance of bloom. Grows only 6 inches high, yet one plant will cover a space 12 to 20 inches in diameter and be a mass of the purest white from early summer until frost. One of the finest plants for beds, borders and rock-work.

● Culture ABDE—F page 94

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60c) (oz., \$1.00)

Alyssum Saxatile (Basket of Gold) (Perennial 9 to 12 inches.) Dense heads of golden yellow flowers, so profusely borne as to hide the plants. Blooms early spring. Charming dwarf plants for rock gardens and edgings. Does well in dry, sunny locations.

● Culture BDE—H page 94

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00)

Alyssum Violet Queen (HA-5 in.) Free continuous bloomer. Heads large, sweet scented, bright, clear violet flowers.

● Culture ABDE—F page 94

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c)

Balsam Double Camella Flowered Mixed (Lady's Slipper) (HA-18 in.). The bushy plants are heavily laden with double blossoms borne on short stems. If the leaves hide the blossoms as they sometimes do, they may be trimmed back. Plants require plenty of moisture and will do well in semi-shade; will stand transplanting.

● Culture ABDE—GH page 94

(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c)

Brachycome Swan River Daisy (HA-10 in.) Dwarf plants with lacy foliage covered with daisy like bloom. Blooms nearly all summer. Fine for edging, rock gardens or pots. Mixed colors. Blue, rose, dark violet, white and white with red starred center.

● Culture ABDE—H page 94

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 70c)

New Giant Calendula

(Pot Marigold or Scotch Marigold)

Calendula

Pacific Beauty

Mixed Colors. (HA-18 in.) This latest development will fill your vase with excellent cut flowers all summer long. Uniformly large, well formed flowers with wide incurved petals. Colors, persimmon, lemon, cream, and apricot in mixture are clearer than in older varieties; stems longer and straighter. One of the easiest grown and most satisfactory flowers for your gardens.

● Culture ABDE—FG page 94

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c) (oz., \$1.00)



California Poppy

— see Eschscholtzia page 82

Canna Large Flowering Mixed. (HP-3 ft.) Produces plants of luxuriant growth with gladiolus like flowers of the most brilliant colors. They will bloom freely the first year from seed started about the middle of April. Before planting file through the shell at one end of the seed and soak in warm water over night. When plants are up to the second leaf, transplant singly into pots. Set out in the garden after all danger of frost is past; roots may be kept in a cellar over winter.

● Culture DE—G page 94

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c)



Annual Canterbury Bells

Canterbury Bells Annual (Campanula) Liberty Bell.

(HA-2 ft.) Bell-like flowers are intense violet blue in color. Flowers in less than six months from the time planted, until frost. Plants have some 6 to 8 spikes of flowers. (AAS)
• Culture BC—FGH page 94

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

Canterbury Bells

Biennial, Medium Mixed. (HB-2½ ft.) The branching plants are heavily laden with large bell-like flowers. Colors white, various shades of blue and some pink.

• Culture BC—FH page 94
(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c)

Canterbury Bells Perennial *Persicifolia* Mixed.

(HP-2 to 2½ ft.) Blue and white Peach Bells Mixed. Nice for cutting and hardy border decoration.

• Culture BC—FH page 94
(Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c)

Carnation Double Mixed

(TP-18 in.) Flowers do not grow as large from seed as from cuttings, but are more fragrant. The long blue-green stems are stiff and slender; flowers double with thin waxy petals.

• Culture ABDE—GH page 94
(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25)

Candytuft

Iberis Sempervirens. (Perennial 12 inches.) Admirably adapted for permanent front rows of borders or for low clumps or beds and in rock gardens. Completely covered with heads of white flowers in spring.

• Culture ABDE—FG page 94
(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 80c)

Candytuft

Giant Hyacinth White. (HA-1 ft.) The finest white candytuft. Immense pure white spikes resembling well formed hyacinths.

• Culture ABDE—FG page 94
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 80c)

Centaurea Blue Boy

(Double Cornflower) (HA-2 ft.) The true cornflower, blue shade, in favor for garden and cutting.

• Culture ABDE—F page 94
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c)

Centaurea Cyanus Mixed

(Bachelor's Button) (HA-2 ft.) The true old fashioned Bachelor's Button of your grandmother's garden.

• Culture ABDE—F page 94
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60c)

Centaurea Imperialis Mixed

(Sweet Sultan) (HA-2½ ft.) The flowers are large, sweet-scented and borne in great abundance on long, graceful stems; valuable for cutting.

• Culture ABDE—F page 94
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60c)

Chrysanthemum Coronarium Double Mixed. (HA-4 ft.) Annual summer chrysanthemums are of easiest culture, doing best in heavy soil. Plants bloom profusely during the summer and fall where summers are not too hot. Showy in the garden, fine for cutting. Double blooms, button shaped, 1½ inches across, white and shades of yellow.

• Culture ADE—F page 94

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c) (½ oz. 75c)

Chrysanthemum Max. Shasta Daisy (See Shasta Daisy.)

Clarkia Finest Double Mixed. (HA-2 ft.) Clarkia is one of the easiest grown annuals developing to perfection in a cool climate. Plants grow quickly and are in full bloom from 5 to 6 weeks after sowing. A fine garden flower and excellent for cutting. Does well in semi-shade.

• Culture ABDE—GH page 94

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c) (½ oz., 80c)

Columbine Long-Spurred Blue Shades (P. - 3 ft.)

Said to be the finest strain in existence. The result of years of selecting. Huge flowers on plants 3 feet or more in height. Especially desirable for cutting and does well in semi-shade.

• Culture C—F page 94

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c) (⅛ oz., \$1.00)

Columbine Long-Spurred Hybrid Mixed (Aquilegia)

Mixed. (HP-2½ ft.) Plants look frail but are strong and hardy and will thrive in most situations, preferring partial shade and considerable moisture.

• Culture C—F page 94

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 70c) (⅛ oz., \$1.25)



Columbine Long-Spurred

Cosmos Sensation Early Flowering. (HA-4 ft.) This early improved type in our seed fields produced mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches across with widely fluted florets. Plants strong, vigorous growing and so free with their favors that they should not be spared from any garden. This type makes a splendid cut flower and magnificent exhibition blooms can be produced by disbudding. MIXED—includes white and various tones of pink and some red.

• Culture ABDE—F page 94

(Pkt. 10c) (⅛ oz. 35c) (¼ oz. 60c)

Coreopsis

Double Sunburst (H. Perennial 3 ft.) One of the easiest grown plants. Blooms profusely from May until autumn if flowers not allowed to go to seed. Flowers first year if seed sown early. Showy in border and fine for cutting. Avoid shade. Flowers about 80 per cent double, long keeping, 1½ to 2 inches across, golden yellow.

• Culture BDE—GH page 94

(Pkt., 15c) (½ oz., 40c)

Cypress Vine

Finest Mixed (*Ipomea Quamoclit*). (HA-8 ft.) A rapidly growing climber with fern-like foliage and graceful star-shaped flowers. Soak seed in warm water before sowing.

• Culture ABDE—GH page 94

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 45c) (½ oz. 80c)

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)



Delphinium Hardy

Larkspur are among the most beautiful and popular for garden display and cutting. The massive, colorful spikes are not excelled by any other flower. Bloom in June but if spikes are not allowed to go to seed, usually three crops of flowers will be produced. Blooms first year if sown early. Keep well watered after blooming to prolong life of plants.

• Culture BDE—F page 94

Delphinium Belladonna

Improved. (HP-3 to 4 ft.) Clear light blue, large flowered and a strong grower. The finest strain of Belladonna on the market. Prized for cutting and backgrounds.

(Pkt., 15c) (1/16 oz., 40c) (½ oz. 75c)

Delphinium Bellamosum

Improved. (HP-3 to 4 ft.) Clear large deep blue flowers uniform in colors. Fine for cutting and garden display.

(Pkt., 15c) (1/16 oz., 40c) (½ oz. 75c)

Delphinium Pacific Giant Hybrids Mixed (HP-4 to 5 ft.)

The new delphinium everybody is raving about. Truly magnificent blooms. The florets are very large, often double and the spikes sometimes being as much as 6 ft. high. The color range is unusual. Plants often produce 6 to 8 spikes when well grown.

(Pkt., 35c) (2 pkts., 65c) (1/16 oz., \$1.00)

A Suggestion—Each year try out a few new or different flowers from those you have been in the habit of planting. Our mountain home is in a canon, rather heavily shaded by pine trees. Columbine, Campanula, Digitalis, Iceland Poppy, and Pansy were standbys but plantings of some flowers not ordinarily used in such situations pleasantly surprised us. Now prominent place is given Nasturtium, showy and very easily grown.

Digitalis Shirley Mixed
(Foxglove).

(H. biennial 4 ft.) Large bell-shaped flowers in a wide range of beautiful colors from white and shell pink to deep rose, many delightfully spotted with crimson and maroon, borne on enormous spikes sometimes exceeding 3 ft. in length. Do well in partial shade. Sow seed each year for best display. Should be in a well drained location and protected with leaves or similar in sub-zero temperatures, as crowns remain green all winter. A favorite flower in our own garden which is shaded by pine trees.

- Culture BDE—F page 94
(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00)



Digitalis (Foxglove)

Dianthus Plumarius
Double

Mixed. (H perennial $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft.) The favorite Grass or Clove Pinks. Brilliantly colored flowers for perennial beds, borders, rock gardens, and cutting. This is the fragrant fringed old-fashioned pink.

- Culture BDE—F page 94
(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

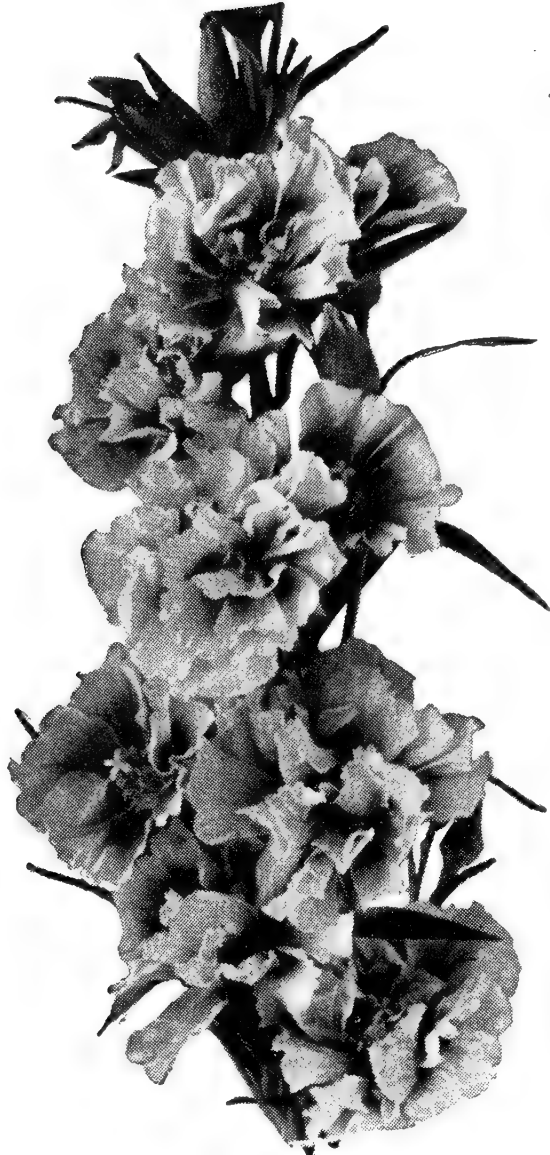
Dianthus

Double Mixed (Pinks). (HA-12 in.) Few flowers can equal this in beauty and profusion of blooms. Gay blossoms on strong stems come in a variety of colors, their stripes and markings making them especially attractive. Easy to grow and suitable for cutting.

- Culture ABDE—GH page 94
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 70c)

Dianthus Plumarius





Godetia

Eschscholtzia California Poppy.

(HA-12 in.) State flower of California. When planted in beds it is a brilliant mass of blooms all summer. Plants grow in tufts and the blue green foliage is very lacy, flowers a rich golden yellow.

- Culture ABDE—F page 94
(Pkt. 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c)
($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c)

Eschscholtzia Sunset Mixture.

A mixture of all colors known to California Poppies.

- Culture ABDE—F page 94
(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c)
($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c)

Gaillardia Double Best Mixed (Blanket Flower).

(HA-2 ft.) The large double flowers are made up of numerous tubular or quilled petals. Very attractive.

- Culture ABDE—F page 94
(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c)
($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c)

Geranium Zonale Mixed. (TP-2 ft.) An excellent mixture of the largest and finest varieties. Geraniums are interesting plants to raise from seed as there is always a chance of securing something new and desirable. In fact propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Geraniums bloom better in small pots with the soil kept not too moist.

- Culture C—F page 94
(Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00)

Godetia (Satin Flower) Half Dwarf Mixed. (HA-1 ft.) Attractive bush plants with masses of large colorful flowers. Blooms during the summer and fall; suited for beds, border and cutting. Thrives best in cool, moist and half shady situations.

- Culture ABDE page 94
(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c)

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). (HA-2 ft.) Elegant star shaped white flowers charming for massing with bouquets.

- Culture A—F page 94
(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c)

Gypsophila Paniculata Double White. (HP-3 ft.) Superior to the older hardy sorts, producing tiny double rose shaped flowers. Gives a mist like appearance in bouquets. Still unfixed but has a good portion of doubles.

- Culture ABDE—F page 94
(Pkt. 25c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00)

Hollyhock Chaters Best Mixed. (HP-5 ft.) This tall stately flower should be used as a background for other flowers in your garden. Try planting a row along the back fence. Our mixture contains a beautiful range of colors. Rust seldom bothers young plants, making advisable sowing seed each year even though perennial.

- Culture BDE—F page 94
(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c)



One of Our Seed Fields Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed.

(PERENNIAL LARKSPUR AND DELPHINIUM LISTED PAGE 80)

Larkspur Giant Imperial Base Branching (HA-4 ft.)

These are ideal for cut flowers, the flower stems 3 to 4 feet long branch from the base of the plants. Spikes often grow more than 3 feet in length with as many as 25 to 30 double flowers on a spike open at one time.

Can be sown outdoors in the fall just before ground freezes or very early in the spring for early spring flowering. Larkspur must be grown cool.

● Culture ABDE—F page 94

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

Larkspur Super Majestic Mixed (HA-5 ft.) A new race of larkspurs

and an improvement over the Giant Imperial Base Branching. Very large double flowers set close on long stems. The most gorgeous larkspur.

● Culture ABDE—F page 94

(Pkt., 15c) (2 pkts., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c)

Linum Perenne Sibiricum Blue (Perennial Flax) (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.)

Blooms profusely from May until August. Has dainty sky-blue flowers on graceful arching stems. Succeeds in ordinary soil and sunny location for permanent beds and border.

● Culture C page 94

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c)

Lupines Russell (Perennial 3 ft.) Enlarged florets furnish denser and bigger spikes of most extraordinary

colors—blues, pinks, reds, yellows, purples, and other self-colors, also beautiful bicolors such as have never before been seen in Lupines. Flower in four months from sowing. Sow seed where plants are to remain, preferably a semi-shaded spot.

● Culture ABDE page 94

(Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c)

Marvel of Peru (Four O'Clock) Mixed. (HA-2 ft.)

An old fashioned favorite. It is one of the easiest grown. Plants are bushy and covered all summer with showy very fragrant blossoms.

● Culture A—G page 94

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00)

Matricaria Capensis Alba Plenissima (Feverfew) (H Perennials 2 ft.)

Easily grown in any good soil, succeeding even in semi-shade. Showy plants bloom first season. Neat, small, button-like double white flowers, well adapted to borders, beds and cutting.

● Culture ABDE—F page 94

(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c)



Marigold Mission Giants Mixed (HA-2 ft.) Plants vigorous growing, base branching, and produce 8 to 12 stems, excellent cutting length; 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and are almost a perfect ball. We prefer this to other marigolds of the large type.

● Culture ABDE—G page 94

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 55c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00)

Marigold Sunset Giants (HA-3½ to 4 ft.) Largest of all marigolds, sometimes producing flowers up to 7 inches across and about 60% double. Colors: creamy yellow to orange, petals broad and fringed.

● Culture ABDE—G page 94

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

Marigold Melody (HA-14 in.) A new dwarf winner of the All-America Bronze Medal. Type and habit of growth like Harmony but flowers are a clear self golden orange throughout. Flowers 1¼ in. diameter.

● Culture ABDE—G page 94

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

Marigold Spry (HA-9 in.) Most profuse blooming of miniature marigolds. Flowers 1½ in. diameter, double, with bright yellow, pin-cushion crests encircled by rows of mahogany petals. Plants tiny, begin blooming about 9 weeks after planting and continue until frost.

● Culture ABDE—G page 94

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

Giant Morning Glories

No flower can offer quite the cozy attractiveness to cottage

porch or garden wall. These improved giant flowering climbers (3½ to 4 inches and larger in diameter) are a mass of bloom during a long season. (HA-10 ft.)

● Culture ADE—GH page 94

BLUE STAR (AAS)

COLORADO HEAVENLY BLUE

Any of above morning glories:

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 50c) (½ oz. 85c)

PEARLY GATES—white

SCARLET O'HARA (AAS)

GIANT VARIETIES MIXED

Nasturtium Gleam

Semi-Double (HA 15 in.)

The large fragrant flowers are carried on long stems well above leaves; excellent cut flowers. Tall—Fragrant.

GOLDEN GLEAM, yellow (AAS)

MOON GLEAM, salmon

SCARLET GLEAM

GLORIOUS GLEAM, Mixed

● Culture A—G page 94

Any of above Nasturtiums

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c)

(¼ lb. \$1.00)

Nasturtium

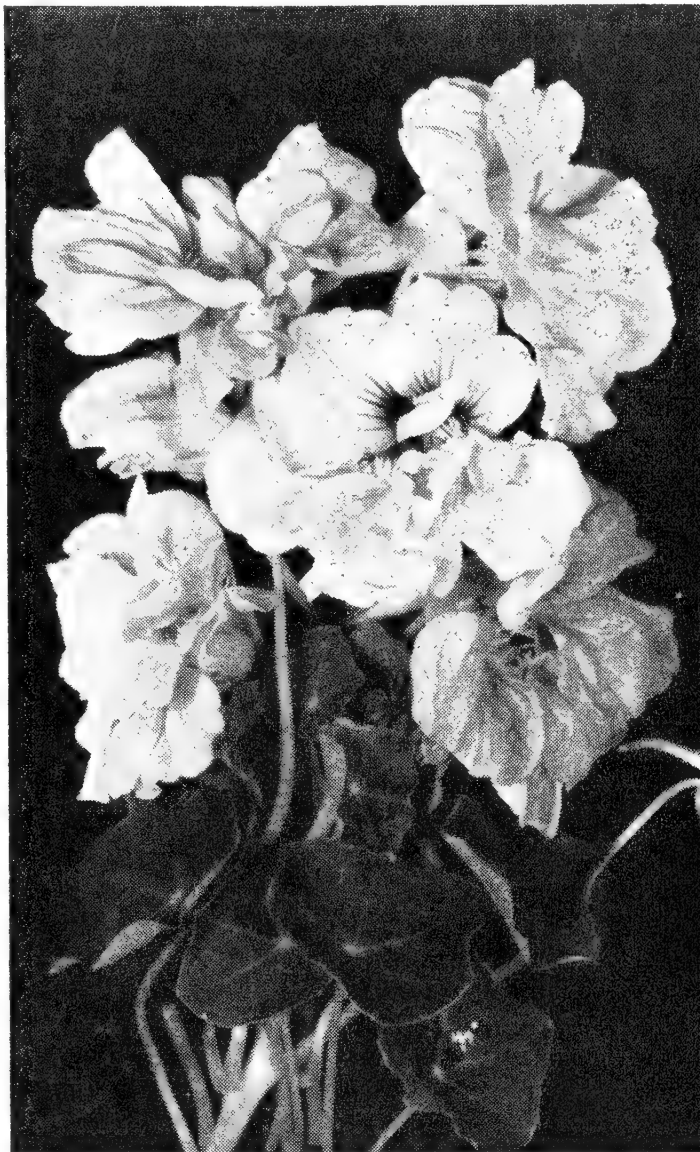
Double Gem Mixed. (HA 12 in.)

A new race of nasturtiums of such dwarf compact growth that the giant, double, fragrant flowers appear well above the foliage.

● Culture A—G page 94

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c)

(¼ lb. \$1.50)



HOW TO GROW ZINNIAS

Soil preparation as in A page 94

Do not plant zinnia seed until all danger from frost is past. Select a location not nearer trees than the height of the trees; as zinnias will not do well in the shade. Sow 15 seeds to the foot of row, at a depth of ½ to ¾ inch. Keep the soil moist and the crust broken until the plants are up. Thin so the plants are 12 to 15 inches apart in the row for the giant types, and 8 to 10 inches apart for the Lilliput. Rows should be 3 feet apart for giants and 24 inches apart for the small varieties. Zinnias do best on very rich soil. Cultivate and water frequently. Dust with finely ground sulphur when the plants are beginning to bud, at the rate of ½ lb. to the square rod to avoid mildew.



Pansy (HA - 8 in.)
To succeed with panies only the best seed should be sown. Have the bed where it will not receive the full heat of the sun. The east or north side of the house is generally a good location. Seed sown in the house or hotbed between January and April or in the open ground July to September.

• Culture CDE—page 94

Pansy Geneva Super Giant Mixed. The flowers are gigantic size, round and exhibit shades previously unknown to this family. We know of no strain superior to this. They bloom early in the spring, and continue to flower until late fall.

(Pkt., 20c)

(1/32 oz., 60c)

(1/16 oz., \$1.10)

(1/8 oz., \$2.00)

Pansy Maple Leaf Giant Mixed (Canadian Giants)
The compact plants produce giant blooms having a marvelous range of colors, including both light and bright shades in addition to the dark velvety tones usual to pansies.

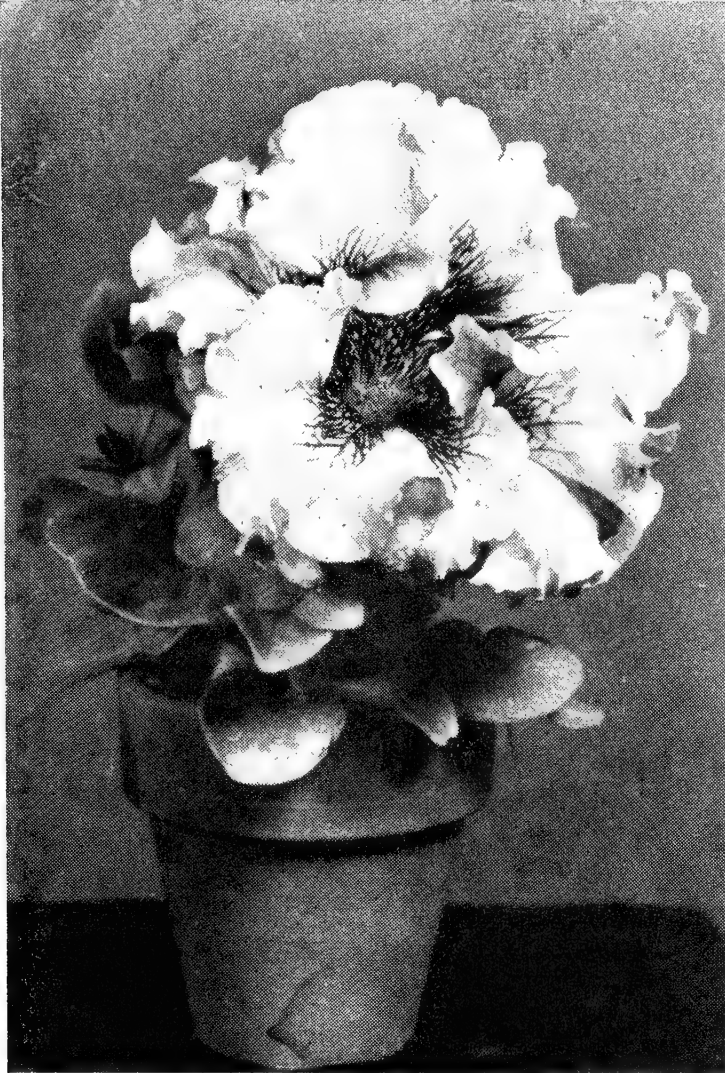
(Pkt., 50c) (2 pkts., 90c) (1/16 oz., \$1.50) (1/8 oz., \$2.75)

Petunia Ruffled Little Giants Mixed. (HA-12 in.) Plant small, compact, mound type; completely covered with blooms over a longer season than most Petunias. Wonderful for garden and for pots.

Flowers: medium sized, well ruffled and waved, deep-throated and produced in almost every shade and combination of marking known to Petunia.

• Culture DE—F page 94 (Pkt., 250 seeds, 25c) (500 seeds, 45c)





Petunia Dwarf Giant of California

Petunia Dwarf Giants of California Mixed. The giant sized flowers are of great beauty and luxuriance, including ruffled and deep throated sorts in the endless variety of colors.

- Culture DE—F page 94
(Pkt. 250 seeds, 50c)
(500 seeds, 90c)

Petunia All Double

(HA-18 in.) Truly gorgeous double flowers as large as 5 inches across. Excellent for window boxes, pot plants and cutting. Seeds extremely valuable because hand pollinating is necessary. Use extreme care in starting.

- Culture DE—F page 94
Petunia Colossal
Shades of Rose
Petunia Pan-America
All Double Mixed
Either of above
(Pkt. 100 seeds, \$1.00)
(2 pkts. \$1.85)

Dwarf Petunias

(HA-10 in.) Dwarf compact mound-like plants (hybrida nana compacta) are covered with blooms from early summer until frost. A bright, grand, display requiring little attention. Unexcelled for beds, borders, and edgings. Flowers small and single.

- Culture DE—F page 94
Celestial Rose
Dwarf Mixed
Either of above petunias
(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. 60c)
(1/8 oz. \$1.00)

Bedding Petunias

(HA-1 1/2 to 2 ft.) Fine bushy plants for massing in beds. While the single flowers are not particularly large their great numbers make a cheery showing even under trying weather and soil conditions.

Howard's Star — crimson maroon with 5 pointed white star.

Hybrida Fine Mixed

- Culture ADE—F page 94
Either of these (Pkt. 10c)
(1/8 oz. 40c) (1/4 oz. 70c)



Dwarf Celestial Rose

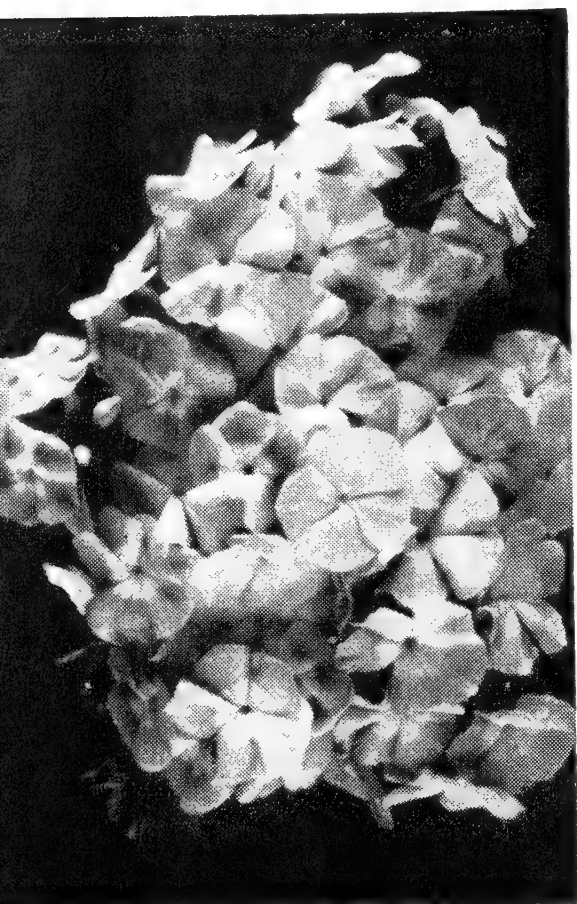
Portulaca (Rose Moss) Double Mixed (HA-6 in.)

Will thrive

in a dry sunny spot, where most other plants would die of thirst. Sow in the garden as soon as it becomes warm and enjoy a dazzling display of beauty from July until frost. Can be transplanted while in full bloom. While not entirely fixed will produce a large percent of doubles.

- Culture AD—GH page 94

(Pkt., 15c) (1/16 oz., 50c) (1/8 oz., 90c)



Phlox Gigantea Salmon Glory (HA-10 in.) (AAS)

The individual florets are gigantic for Phlox and measuring with ordinary culture from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Color is pure salmon pink with a distinct creamy white eye.

- Culture A—G page 94

(Pkt., 20c) (1/8 oz., \$1.00)

Phlox Gigantea Mixed Art Shades (HA - 10 in.)

For variety and combination of bright fresh colors Phlox are unequalled. They flower freely during the entire summer.

- Culture A—G page 94

(Pkt., 20c) (1/8 oz., \$1.00)

(1/4 oz., \$1.75)

Poppy SHIRLEY FLOWERED SINGLE MIXED. (HA-18 in.) Produce a new set of fresh gaily colored blooms every morning.

- Culture A—F page 94

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c)

(1/2 oz. 60c)



Poppy Giant Iceland Kelmscott

Strain Mixed. (Perennial 3 ft.) This is the best of the Iceland Poppies and produces the largest flowers, sometimes 3 inches across. Blooms first year from seed. Altho petals are of heavier texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance. Stems long, stiff and stand cutting. Color range: deep scarlet through delicate pinks and buffs to pure white. For permanent bed, rock garden or cutting when in bud. Prefer moist soil and tolerate some shade.

- Culture B—F page 94

(Pkt., 20c)

(1/16 oz., 80c)

Snapdragon Tetrafine

Mixed (HA-2½ ft.) Giant ruffled florets borne on tall stems make this wonderful for garden and cutting. The largest flowered of all snapdragons 2 to 2½ in. deep and 1¾ to 2¼ in. wide; unusual shades and variations, together with rare color combinations and harmonious tone blendings that are indeed remarkable. Is not rust resistant.

- Culture DE—H page 94
(Pkt., 25c) (5 pkts., \$1.00)
(1/16 oz. \$1.00)

Snapdragon Rust Resistant Maximum

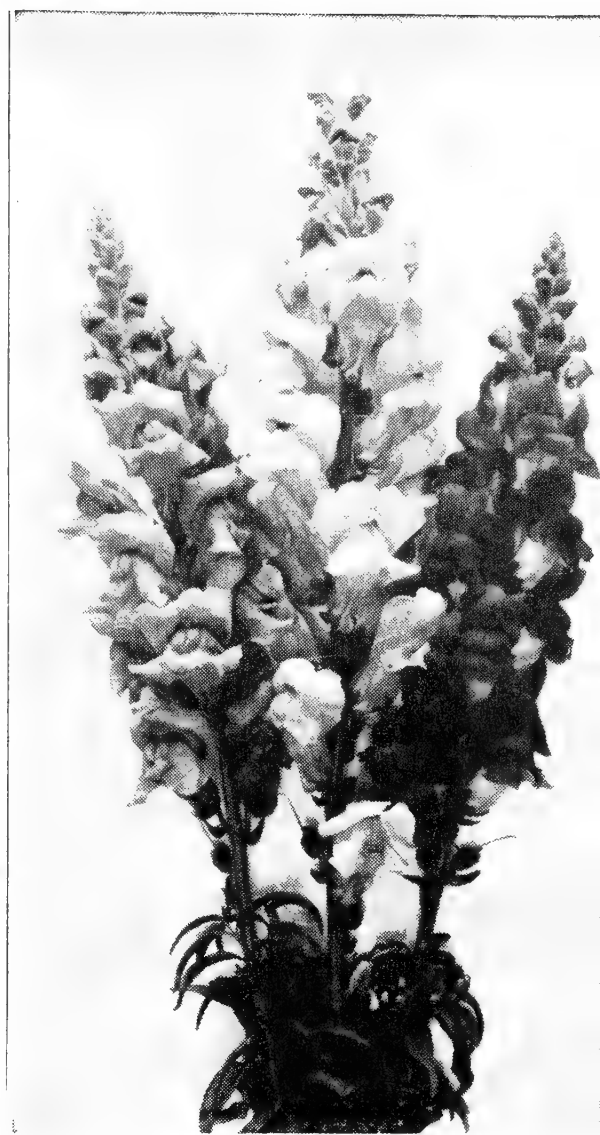
Mixed Tall Giant Flowered. (HA&B 32 in.) This special mixture contains a great range of colors and the contrast between the very dark velvety bloom through lighter shades to white results in the most pleasing effect.

- Culture ABDE—F page 94
(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c)
(½ oz., \$1.00)

Snapdragon Majus Rust Resistant

Semi Tall Large Flowering. All Colors Mixed. (HA & B 22 in.) The flowers are large and the flowered spikes long. Splendid for cutting and borders. Gorgeous flowers produced freely over several months' period.

- Culture ABDE—F page 94
(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c)
(½ oz., \$1.00)



Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)

Stocks Early Giant Imperial or Improved

Bismark Mixed Colors. (HA-2 ft.) Heavy spikes of handsome, fragrant flowers, like small rosettes in many soft and distinct shades. Fine for borders, bedding and cutting. Requires cool temperature.

- Culture DEH page 94
(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 75c) (¼ oz. \$1.25)

Sweet Peas

Spencer Early Flowering Mixed (HA) are valuable for greenhouse culture and for outdoor planting in the South.

- Culture A—as early as possible—page 94
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) (¼ lb., \$1.50)

Sweet Peas

Spencer Late or Summer Flowering Mixed. (HA) Recommended for general outdoor growing except in the extreme South where sweet peas flower during the winter and where the Early Flowering Type gives the best results.

- Culture A—as early as possible—page 94
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)

Sweet Peas Cuthbertson Spring Flowering Mixed

(HA) This is the beginning of an entirely new and distinct strain decidedly worthwhile to the home gardener. Blooms earlier than the regular Spencers and are bred for heat resistance and profuse blooming. A well balanced mixture.

- Culture A—as early as possible—page 94
(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 60c) (oz. \$1.00)

Shasta Daisy Alaska (H P - 2 1/2 ft.)

Generally suitable for borders and cutting. Large marguerite-like flowers in July and usually lasting until frost. Does best in moist locations. Color snow-white with small creamy yellow center; four to five inches across and sometimes larger.

● Culture BDE—F page 94

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 45c) (1/4 oz. 85c)

Sweet William Double Mixed. (HB - 1 1/2 ft.)

An attractive class of easily grown and most beautiful plants of extreme richness and diversity of colors. Deliciously sweet scented. For cut flowers they are not surpassed.

● Culture BDE—F page 94

(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 45c) (1/4 oz. 75c)

Verbena Mammoth Mixed. (TP —grown as annual—

8 in.) The low spreading growth forms a carpet of green foliage that makes a dense background for its brilliantly colored flowers.

● Culture ABDE—GH page 94

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 60c) (1/4 oz. 95c)



Shasta Daisy.

GROWING FLOWERS FROM SEEDS

All culture letters in the flower seed listings refer to the directions given below. Please follow them carefully to be certain of good results. Where two or more letters are given, choose the one that you can most easily and accurately use; however note carefully information under all letters given for any particular flower as some indicate planting dates and other special requirements.

(A) Sow in the bed, border or row where the plants are to grow. The soil should be loamy, full of humus to the extent that it will easily pulverize; not dry out readily and crack. Make certain that you have good topsoil, not fill-in from the basement excavation. A load or two of good top soil hauled in and well fortified with humus—leaf mold, peat moss or well rotted manure; may mean the difference between pride of accomplishment and envying your neighbors' more attractive flower bed. Nearly all flowers do well in sunny locations; see page 75 for list of those that do well in partial shade.

Spade to a depth of 6 inches, pulverize and rake smooth. Plant in rows or broadcast the seed. Cover lightly to a depth four or five times the seed's diameter. Very small seeds may be merely pressed into the soil with a flat board and a very little soil and pulverized sphagnum or peat moss sprinkled over them. Larger seeds may be planted singly, well covered, but more thickly than plants are wanted. Firm the soil well over the seed. Watering now becomes of great importance. At no time should the soil be allowed to become hard and dry, yet excessive watering may cause the seed to rot, sour the soil, or cause "damping off." Use a fine spray that will not wash out the seed. When the plants appear, thin them out, allowing each to grow singly, without crowding. The distance be-

Continued on page 94



Bernita Burrell—Zinnia Dahlia Flowered Seed Field.

The Dahlia Flowered type of Zinnia has gained great favor. Florists find them profitable. Home gardens are made attractive throughout the summer and the Zinnia enthusiast will find endless hours of enjoyment among these large, many colored flowers which rival the finest Dahlias. Height 3 feet. Flowers large and deep—petals cupped.

SEE PAGE 85 — HOW TO GROW ZINNIAS

Zinnia GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED

- CANARY BIRD**—A delicate shade of primrose.
- CRIMSON MONARCH**—Bright, crimson, very large.
- DREAM**—Deep lavender purple. An excellent flower.
- EXQUISITE**—Light rose with deeper rose center.
- GOLDEN DAWN**—Golden yellow with red center.
- GOLDEN STATE**—Yellow in bud, turning to rich orange.
- GOLDEN CENTURY**—Light orange.
- ILLUMINATION**—A deep rose soft color.
- METEOR**—A rich glowing deep red. The darkest red shade.
- ORIOLE**—Immense flowers of orange and gold.
- POLAR BEAR**—A beautiful pure white flower.
- PURPLE PRINCE**—A fine deep purple. Large, well formed blooms.
- ROYAL PURPLE**—The best purple Zinnia.
- SCARLET FLAME**—Large, beautiful bright scarlet.
- WILL ROGERS**—Our favorite and the largest of the bright scarlet Dahlia Flowered.
- SPECIAL GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED**—This contains all the above colors and many more in a well balanced mixture.
- CROWN OF GOLD PASTEL TINTS**—The enormous flowers have petals overlaid with a deep golden yellow at the base and carry the individual flower color at the tip. The effect is especially pleasing and together with the velvety soft pastel tones makes this an exceptional cut flower.

Any of the above Dahlia Flowered Zinnias
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50)

Zinnia—California Giants

SEE PAGE 85—HOW TO GROW ZINNIAS

• The California Giant type of zinnia has won a very prominent place with florists and with those who take great interest in the growing of a fine home flower garden.

The enormous double flowers are borne on long stems. As compared with the Dahlia Flowered Zinnia, the petals are longer, more soft and wavy instead of being cupped. The Dahlia Flowered is very deep from top to bottom, while the California Giant is somewhat flattened. When well grown, the average flower is from 5 to 6 inches across, with many growing to 7 inches under favorable conditions. Centers very small and most of the colors carrying a beautiful two-tone effect, shading to a darker color at the center of the flower.

Brightness—bright pink.
Cardinal—bright scarlet.
Cherry Queen—cerise, very showy.
Crimson Queen—deep crimson.
Daffodil—canary yellow.
Enchantress—light rose with deep rose center.
Golden Queen—bright golden yellow.

Grenadier—maroon.
Miss Willmott—soft pink.
Lavender Queen.
Orange King—burnt orange.
Purity—pure white.
Rose Queen—bright rose.
Scarlet King—glowing scarlet.
Violet Queen.
California Giant Mixed.

Any of the above straight colors or mixed.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50)



Bernita and Barbara Burrell—Zinnia California Giants.

Zinnia Lilliput

These very double flowers are about one inch in diameter, beautifully formed and are excellent for cutting as the stems are 8 to 10 inches long. They start blooming early and last all summer. Very effective for borders. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Black Ruby
Canary Gem
Crimson Gem
Dainty Gem

Golden Gem
Lilac Gem
Orange Gem
Pastel Shades
Rosebud

Salmon Rose
Scarlet Gem
White Gem
Mixed

Any color or mixed.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50)

Zinnia, Cupid Mixed These are the smallest of all, much on the order of Lilliputs but with smaller flowers and smaller plants. Height 1 foot.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)

Zinnia Red Riding Hood (Gracillima) Height 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Neat compact plants covered with showy miniature deep scarlet flowers.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50)

David Burpee Mixed A break in Zinnias that is entirely different from the Dahlia Flowered, Fantasy and other types. Even the foliage is different; leaves being beautifully crinkled. Stems long. The flowers nearly as large in size as Dahlia Flowered. Petals are long, shaggy and crinkled. Colors are mostly pastel. A good cut flower. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50)

Fantasy Zinnia 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. You will like this chrysanthemum flowered type with its large shaggy bloom and curled and twisted petals. Something entirely different in zinnia. A winner in the "All America" Trials. Fantasy lend themselves gracefully to flower arrangements.

MELODY—Soft orchid lavender.

ORANGE LADY—Beautiful pure orange.

ROSALIE—Deep Purplish Pink.

STAR DUST—Golden Yellow.

WHITE LIGHT—Pure White.

WILDFIRE—Intense Scarlet.

MIXED—All above and more.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)

Navajo Zinnia Mixed colors. The flowers are bicolored and variegated reminding one of Navajo rug colorings. Medium small, double and semi-double.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)



Zinnia Fantasy

Zinnia Luther Burbank Flowers nearly as large as Dahlia Flowered. Petal ends distinctly curled and somewhat serrated. Colors mostly pastel, delicate, but bright enough to make a nice show in the garden or vase.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50)

We are one of the largest producers of zinnia in the world, some years growing over 200 acres of this crop for seed. Our stocks are so good that greenhouse growers find it among the best available.

GROWING FLOWERS FROM SEEDS

Continued from page 90

tween them is governed by their ultimate size and spread. Excess plants may usually be moved to a new location.

Cultivate shallowly so as to not damage roots. Crinkle Plant Covers (page 74) set close together over the seed row will give protection and force growth of plants.

(B) **Sow in outdoor seed bed, to be transplanted.** Same as (A) except bed should be not over six feet wide for easy tending and always sow seed in rows. Keep soil moist until plants are up. A thin dressing of peat moss covering soil surface will help. Place in full sun, protect from winds and, in the case of perennial seedlings, provide a lath or cloth canopy for shade during heat of summer. This should be removable in damp and cloudy weather. Seedlings may be transplanted when they make true leaves, that is, when the second pair of leaves appear; or they may be left until larger before being moved to their permanent location. Perennials should be moved from the seed bed to a nursery row, to grow until fall before being moved to their permanent location.

(C) **Sow in cold frame or protected or lath shaded spot that can be kept moist and undisturbed over a long period.** This method is used for slow germinating seed, some of which require months to sprout. Plant as in (B) preparing soil as in (A). During the spring, summer and fall, water often enough to prevent soil from drying out. A mulch of peat or pulverized sphagnum moss will help retain moisture. In winter to afford protection, cover with leaves. Have patience with slow germinating subjects; do not disturb too quickly. Any live seed will eventually grow if given time enough; provided soil, moisture supply, etc., are right. When seedlings appear and make true leaves, transplant to pots, nursery row or permanent location. If moss forms on soil surface, sprinkle fresh earth over top.

(D) **Sow indoors in boxes or flats** (pictured top page 4). These should be of convenient size and about 3 inches deep. The soil used should be composed of about equal parts of leaf mold, sharp sand and good garden soil. The bottom of the flat may be covered with a layer of coarse cinders, broken pots or some such material, and the prepared soil finely sifted to fill up the balance of the box within about an inch of the top. Place in a window where exposed to the sun and cover with a pane of glass to retard evaporation. Water carefully with a fine spray, keeping the soil moist but not wet. Remove the glass after the plants are up. Some flower seeds are very slow to germinate, so be sure to allow sufficient time without disturbing soil. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, about four leaves, they should be transplanted one inch apart in another bed, flat or in small pots (paper pots are excellent for this purpose), later to be reset in the open ground.

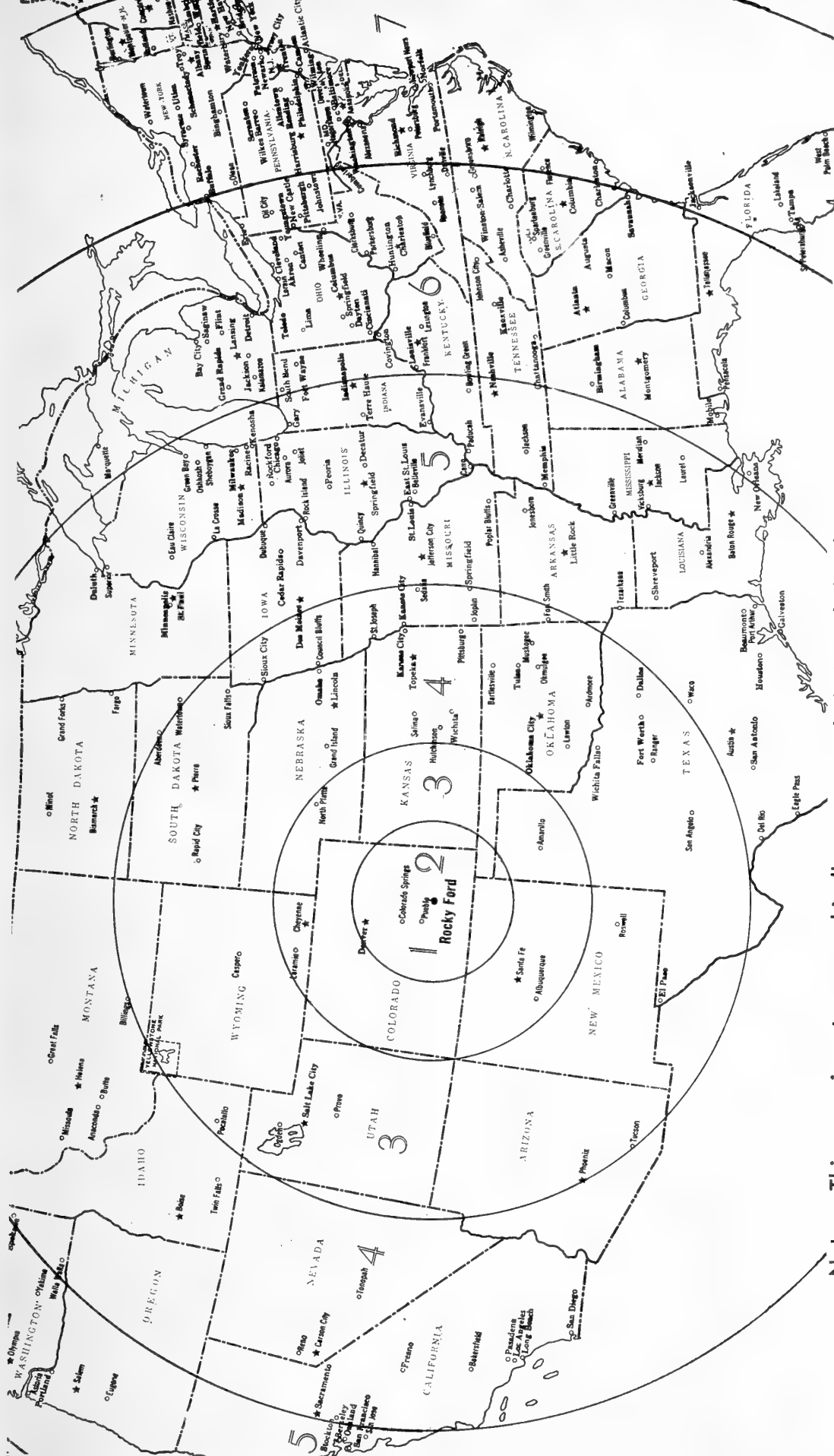
(E) **Sow in hotbed.** This is the best way to start plants that are to be transplanted if greenhouse is not available. (See page 5 for construction.) We recommend use of Gro-Quick Electric Seed Bed Heater listed page 7. Prepare soil as in (A) and sow as in (B).

(F) **Time of planting**—March or early spring.

(G) **Time of planting outdoors**, after all danger of frost is over and the soil warm, usually about May 10.

(H) **Time of planting indoors**, or under glass—March or very early spring for transplanting after danger of frost is over.

The onion weeders listed page 73 are fine for weeding flower gardens.



Note: This map is not geographically accurate. It is intended only to show your Parcel Post Zone.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, etc.
within the U. S. and Possessions. Effective Oct. 1, 1951.

	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction
		8 oz. to 70 lbs.
Local	15c	1.25c
First and Second Zone within 150 miles	17c	2.4c
Third Zone within 150 to 300 miles	17c	3.5c
Fourth Zone within 300 to 600 miles	19c	4.75c
Fifth Zone within 600 to 1000 miles	21c	6.75c
Sixth Zone within 1000 to 1400 miles	23c	9.25c
Seventh Zone within 1400 to 1800 miles	25c	11.50c
Eighth Zone all over 1800 miles	27c	14.0

After totalling weight of not prepaid items, add 1 pound for packing, then remit postage as indicated by above table.

D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co., Rocky Ford, Colo.

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★ **HOW TO ORDER**—Always write or better still, print your name, postoffice, state, and express office plainly, and, if possible use the order sheet. Always carry out the price of each item.

Make all money orders or checks payable to D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO.

If the seeds are not received in a reasonable time, send an exact copy of the order and state kind of remittance and this will be given immediate attention.

NOTICE

All offerings are subject to prior sale and to price changes without notice. Bags and packing are furnished without charge.

TERMS: Cash with order as we cannot keep book accounts. Price increases would be necessary in this event and we feel that you should be charged only for the seed you buy and not be asked to help pay for credit losses.

"D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Company warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty expressed or implied."

★ **AIR MAIL**—If you wish seed to come by air parcel post, please find out from your post office cost of this and include remittance. We cannot send this way otherwise as cost starts at 60 to 70 cents per lb.

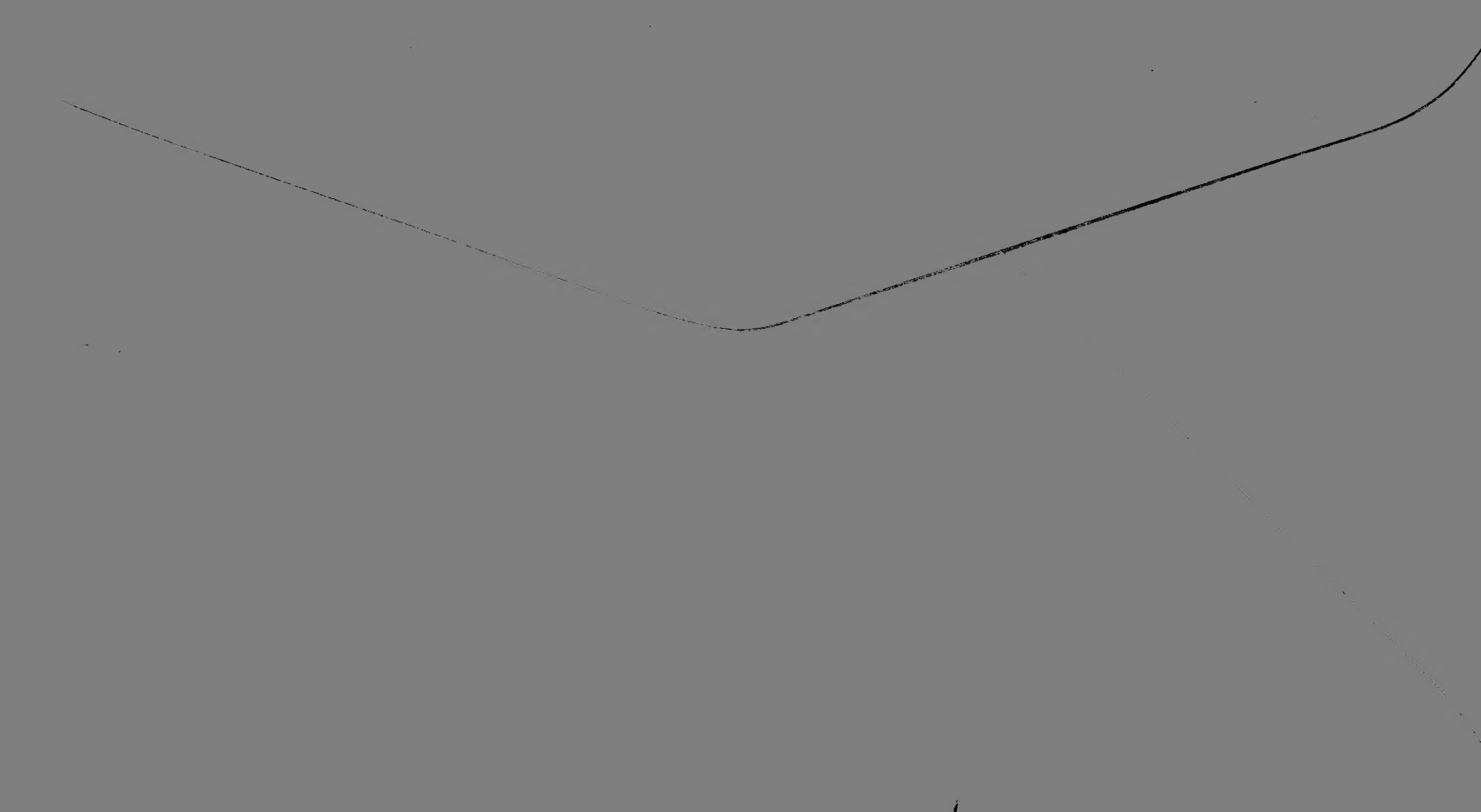
PARCEL POST—If your order is to be delivered by parcel post please total the pounds of not prepaid items and add 1 pound for packing.

Please allow plenty of postage. Any excess payment will be refunded.

See map and Parcel Post Table on page 95 for determining your zone and postage if you wish not postpaid items delivered by parcel post.

Truck

EXTRA SEEDS FOR THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO GROW GARDENS. SEE OTHER SIDE.





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